

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

JULY 1, 1939

The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
for **RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER**

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3099
VOL. CXXXI

JULY 1, 1939

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 20/- Single Copies 9d.

SKOL

SUN LOTION

1/3

2/-

3/6

NATIONALLY
ADVERTISED



*These superior
Sun Glasses are
widely advertised
and sell at fixed
prices.*



WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DETAILS OF BONUS TERMS

SKOL PRODUCTS LIMITED, ROCHESTER ROW, LONDON

S.W.I.

Index to Advertisers, pp. 5 & 6.



*Maintain your
takings and profits!*

Sell
**Euthymol
TOOTH PASTE**

- (1) NO PRICE REDUCTION
- (2) NO SIXPENNY SIZE
- (3) ON THE P.A.T.A. FOR
OVER 30 YEARS

●
Minimum Retail Price
1s. 3d. per tube
●

Send for Bonus Terms to :

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
50 BEAK ST., LONDON, W.1**

Show Elasto—It Sells on Sight!



**ONE SHILLING AND THREEPENCE PROFIT
ON EVERY SALE**

ELASTO Advertising is Nation-wide and Consistent. An ever-increasing demand for this product is being created at your very door; a slight effort on your part will bring this new and profitable business to your counter. A showcard or a few Elasto cartons displayed in your window will bring most gratifying results. You can recommend Elasto with confidence for: Varicose Veins, Bad-Leg, Phlebitis, Eczema, Hardened Arteries, Heart Troubles, Rheumatism, Bad Circulation, etc. A Tablet Remedy, easy to handle—and reliable.

Retail Price 5/- per pkt. Wholesale 45/- per doz.

P.A.T.A.



SHOW MATERIAL GLADLY SENT FREE ON REQUEST

The NEW ERA TREATMENT CO. LTD.
CECIL HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1



OVER 15,000 FIRST-CLASS SALES

CALVERT'S

Read how YOU can obtain

So great was the demand for the new 1/- pack in the non-spill container, that slight delay occurred in despatching bonus orders during June. We wish to apologise to those of our friends who suffered any inconvenience and have extended our **BONUS OFFER** until July 15th to permit

of their placing a repeat order on the same favourable terms.

*Feature
this display
on YOUR counter*

Throughout the country the new 1/- screw-top container is being featured in the attractive counter display as illustrated. Press advertisements now appearing tell the public to "look for this container—it's on your chemist's counter to-day." Is it on your counter? It takes up little space. Feature the display prominently and link up with this nation-wide advertising.

★ And here are the unpaid 'Salesmen'—working unceasingly to build up profits for Chemists throughout the country.

MEN HELPED IN THE AMAZING SUCCESS OF S Bonus Offer

an **EXTRA** $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ profit

● BONUS DETAILS.

THE BONUS OFFER entitles you to 3×6d. tins Calvert's Tooth Powder with each one dozen of the 1/- size ordered. This shows the following margin of profit.

Order.	Cost.	Return.	Profit.
1 dozen and bonus	9/-	13/6	33·1/3%
3 " " "	25/-	40/6	38%
9 " " "	71/-	121/6	41%

● TERMS.

Orders value £4 and over—less $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ } Supplied and
Orders value 27/- and over—less $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ } invoiced direct.
(New pack only—or assorted with other products)

Orders under 27/- supplied by your usual wholesaler.

No bonus given on orders for less than one dozen 1/- size.

ORDER YOUR REQUIREMENTS TODAY.

● NATIONAL ADVERTISING.

Advertisements are appearing and will continue to appear regularly in "RADIO TIMES," "DAILY EXPRESS," "DAILY MAIL," "DAILY TELEGRAPH," "PUNCH," "PICTURE POST," and other national papers.



Are YOU displaying this poster?

A copy of this attractive "Radio Times" poster is sent out with each order all ready to be attached to your window or door. Heavy advertising appears in this great national periodical in addition to other weeklies and daily press. Show the bill and let the public know you've got the new container.

There's just time

THIS OFFER
DEFINITELY CLOSES
JULY 15th

NOTE TO OVERSEAS BUYERS

A Special BONUS OFFER is open to Overseas Buyers.
Write for details to: F. C. CALVERT & CO. LTD., MANCHESTER, 11.

Heralding the *NEW* Pompeian Beauty Preparations—

Pompeian BONUS OFFER!

13 TO THE DOZEN!

LESS 10% DISCOUNT, 30 DAYS

MINIMUM PARCEL OF £1 MADE UP TO SUIT OWN REQUIREMENTS



Make up your order from the following **POMPEIAN Products**—

Pompeian Powder Honey Rose, Rachel, Natural, Sun Rose, Peach, Brunetta (deep Rachel). 6d., 1/- & 2/-

Pompeian Vanishing Cream 6d. jars, 6d. tubes

Pompeian Cold Cream for cleansing 6d. jars, 6d. tubes

Pompeian Skin Freshener 6d. per bottle

6d. LINES :	4/-	DOZ.	} LESS 10% THIRTY DAYS. CARRIAGE PAID.
1/-	8/-		
2/-	16/-		

Showcards enclosed with every parcel

All Bonus Parcels will be despatched to you direct, and invoiced direct, or through your usual wholesaler

Please send your order to the sole Selling Agents—
PRICHARD & CONSTANCE (MFG.) LTD.
167 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1

Open until
AUGUST 31ST 1939

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You may confidently recommend to your customers—

AGNESIL TROPELS (REGD.)

FOR THE RELIEF OF DYSPEPSIA, HYPERCHLORHYDRIA, DUODENAL & PEPTIC ULCER

Agnasil Tropels contain Synthetic Hydrated Magnesium Trisilicate, chemical formula, $2\text{MgO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CLINICAL TESTS HAVE PROVED ITS
EFFICIENCY AS AN . . .

ANTACID, ADSORBENT & ANTITOXIC

RETAIL PRICES—2/6 per bottle of 100, 500 10/6

TRADE PRICES—1/6 per bottle of 100, 500 6/6

Literature on Request

WYLEYS LTD.

Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists
COVENTRY

**ABSTRACTED FROM LETTERS
RECEIVED DURING THE
MONTH OF MAY:—**

**W.S., a sufferer from Gastric
Ulcer, writes:—**

"I have been free from all dis-comfort and pain since taking your Agnesil Tropels. Can now eat ordinary food without the slightest fear."

S.L. writes:—

"The tablets brought about a speedy relief from indigestion and flatulence and there has not been a recurrence."

PHONE 3547
COVENTRY

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When you tender for **Disinfectants**

to Hospitals, Public Institutions, Local Councils, &c.

REMEMBER that

BURT, BOULTON & HAYWOOD LTD. Managers to
the **PRINCE REGENT TAR COMPANY, LTD.**

give you special terms for contracts.

Carbolic Disinfecting Fluids containing 3% to 80% Tar Acids.

White Disinfecting Fluids—miscible in salt, fresh or brackish water, Co-efficients 10/12, 18/20, 20/22, 24/26.

Lysol B.P. Quality. Pine Disinfecting Fluids.

Pink Carbolic Disinfecting Powders containing 5% to 20% Tar Acids.

Carbolic Sheep Dips, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture under the Sheep Scab order.

Tar Acids and Rideal Walker Co-efficiency guaranteed.

Special Disinfectant Fluids approved by the Ministry of Agriculture under the "Diseases of Animals Acts." May be packed and sold by Chemists under own name.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

PRINCE REGENT TAR COMPANY, LTD.

(Managers: **BURT, BOULTON & HAYWOOD, LTD.**)

BRETENHAM HOUSE, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2
Phone: Temple Bar 5801 (5 lines) Telegrams: "Burboul, Rand, London"

Carbolic Disinfecting Fluids, Rideal Walker Co-efficients 2 to 20
Liquid Carbolic and Cresylic Acid, Dark 95/97% and Pale 97/99%.

Sulphur Candles. Formaldehyde (Formalin) 40% Solution
Formaldehyde (Formalin) Tablets. Liquid Soaps

SOLUBLE Carbolic or Pine Blocks for road watering vans
Carbolic Weed Killer, etc.

May be sold by Chemists and Druggists under own name.



PINAUD

Introduces a modern necessity to this country and focuses attention on another well-known line with

NATIONAL ADVERTISING

An important Campaign commenced this week in the National Press, advertising Pinaud "Set-Up" Lotion and Pinaud "Eau-de-Quinine."

“SET-UP” LOTION

Appeals to users of Electric Shavers as it removes all discomfort associated with their use, especially in the first trading period. You can sell it to all your customers who are using Electric shavers and so recover much of the profit lost from sales of razor blades, brushes, soaps and creams. "Set-Up" Lotion already sells extensively in the United States and this advertising should make it equally popular here.

Price 3/- Week End size 1/-

“EAU-DE-QUININE”

Now that Pinaud "Eau-de-Quinine" is sold at the considerably reduced price of 2/6 and 4/6 it will quickly recover the great popularity it enjoyed for generations as a tonic for the hair. Two new products which will enjoy the same popularity have been added, "Eau-de-Quinine with Oil" 2/6 and 4/6, Triple purpose (Dressing, Tonic, Nourishing) "Tonic-cream" 1/6. Co-operate with Displays and help yourself to Better Business. (Attractive Display Pieces will be supplied upon request)

Trade terms and full particulars

All Leading Wholesalers

and

PINAUD LIMITED

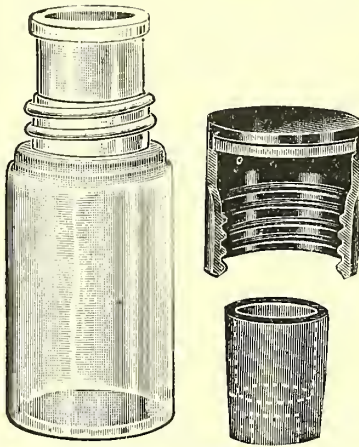
128 ATKINS ROAD, LONDON, S.W.12



The 'Clinbritic' Vaccine Bottle

Patent No. 492200

MADE IN WOOD'S ALKALI FREE AMBER or WHITE GLASS



Assembly Details

A new type of Multiple injection "vaccine" bottle which possesses several points of interest and offers a very near approach to the ideal.

No Wiring is necessary, and there is no distortion or bursting of the rubber cap even at pressures up to 50 lbs.

The india rubber vaccine cap, of special design, is protected by a screw bakelite cap, and provision is made for maintaining the sterility of the outside surface of the vaccine cap. No manipulation whatever is required after sterilization.

SAMPLES, PRICES & FULL DETAILS ON REQUEST



Completed

Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd.

38 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1



7½ million advertisements[★]

WILL SELL

FILM PROTECTION AGAINST SUNBURN

In our LACTOZONE Skin Conditioning Lotion, usually sold as a hand lotion, we are confident that we have found the most effective anti-sunburn preparation extant! During the hottest months—the holiday period—some seven and a half million advertisements will be carried by women's and national magazines . . . telling of the **protective film** that LACTOZONE gives to the skin . . . how it protects from the harmful rays of the sun, while allowing a beneficial, becoming tan to be acquired without blistering or peeling . . . how LACTOZONE keeps the skin of arms, legs and face soft, smooth and supple, preventing roughness and soreness caused by wind, sun and sea-water.

Sales are soaring each day. They're going up by leaps and bounds when this campaign starts . . . and it's starting almost immediately!

LACTOZONE sells at 1/3 . . . with generous trade discounts

LACTOZONE COMPANY, 36 HIGH TOWN, HERFORD

★ In these
National Women's Magazines:

HOME CHAT . HOME NOTES
MODERN WOMAN . PICTUREGOER
WOMAN & BEAUTY
WOMAN'S FAIR . ILLUSTRATED
WOMAN'S SPHERE . WOMAN
WOMAN'S OWN

LACTOZONE

SKIN CONDITIONING *Lotion*



Something NEW in anti-sunburn preparations! Send for trial half-dozen.

ANZORA

PERFUMERY COMPANY LIMITED

announce that as from **7th JULY, 1939**
their Selling Agents for

- ★ **ANZORA VIOLA**
- ★ **ANZORA CREAM**
- ★ **NUZORA and**
- ★ **ASSOCIATED PRODUCTS**

MESSRS

will be

NEWBERY & PHILLIPS LTD

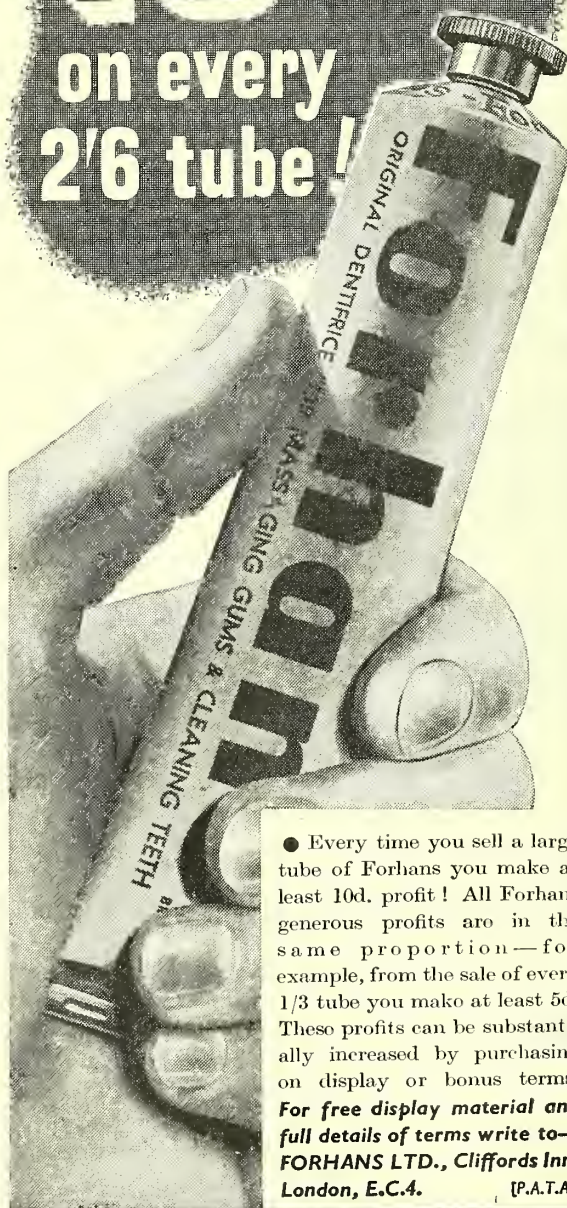
of 31, BANNER STREET, LONDON, E.C.1. (Tel. No. CLErkenwell 4415)

to whom all future enquiries and
orders should be addressed.

ANZORA LIMITED
AFRICA HOUSE, KINGSWAY
LONDON, W.C.2

The main holiday period lies immediately ahead. Anzora's largest National Advertising Campaign will be at its height during July and August in a long list of leading National and Provincial Newspapers. Now is the time to ensure that you are well supplied with Anzora Products, including the new 6d. size Anzora Viola and Anzora Cream. Here's to a bumper Summer Season!

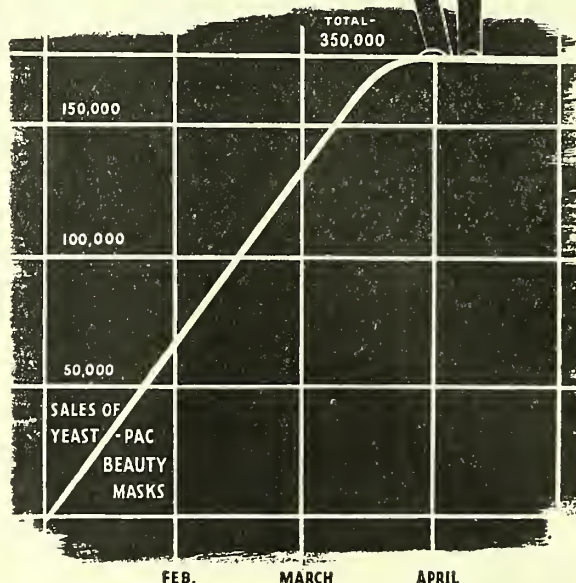
10^D PROFIT
on every
2/6 tube!



● Every time you sell a large tube of Forhans you make at least 10d. profit! All Forhans generous profits are in the same proportion—for example, from the sale of every 1/3 tube you make at least 5d. These profits can be substantially increased by purchasing on display or bonus terms. For free display material and full details of terms write to—**FORHANS LTD., Cliffords Inn, London, E.C.4.** [P.A.T.A.]

FORHANS
DOES BOTH JOBS...
SAVES GUMS-CLEANS TEETH

THERE'S A GOLD MINE UP HERE!



This graph represents sales of Yeast-Pac in three months through 600 shops ONLY.* It is significant that a recent research proves that Yeast-Pac was prominently displayed in all these 600 shops. Are you displaying Yeast-Pac?

* Figures plotted on graph are therefore only a proportion of TOTAL Yeast-Pac sales for the period shown.

350,000

Yeast-Pac beauty masks were sold by

600

Shops who **DISPLAYED** Yeast-Pac during the last

3 months

*Display Yeast-Pac
—it Pays*

Sole Distributors:

Newbery & Phillips Ltd., 31 Banner St., E.C.1

TANGEE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

On and after June 23rd, 1939,
please address all orders for
Tangee Preparations to:

NEWBERY AND PHILLIPS LIMITED

31/33 Banner Street, London, E.C.1

who have been appointed
our sole distributors for the
United Kingdom and Eire
as from that date.

LUFT-TANGEE (LONDON) LTD

A POPULAR TUNE!



Is there music sweeter to the retailer's ear than a day-long carillon on the cash-register bell? At least, there's no more profitable sound . . . every time you ring the bell it's a sale! Is your cash register as busy as you would like it to be? Or does your business need the fillip that we know our packed goods would provide?



Our unchallenged eminence as the **PREMIER PACKED DRUG HOUSE** is no accident . . . it's the logical result of years of mutually successful trading . . . of always being able to supply chemists with a range of quick-moving lines that are distinctive, superior, and represent exceptional value! Thousands of retailers have found that profits rise when the cash-register is kept moving with **McCLURE YOUNG** lines.



Because we are certain that your business must ultimately benefit—we invite you—urge you—to get into touch with us. Let us prove that it is possible to offer superior high-quality products at prices that represent keen buying from the public point of view . . . and yours!



of course!

McCLURE, YOUNG & CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

90 STANDARD ROAD
LONDON, N.W.10

PHONES: WILLES DEN 3733-4



OUTSTANDING NATIONALLY ADVERTISED NESTLÉ PRODUCTS

NESTOL

You know that the 3/6 Nestol pack is bought regularly by tens of thousands of young Mothers. From now on, still more thousands are going to buy Nestol . . . in ready-mixed form to retail at 1/9. National advertising now features both 'Nestols.'

3/6 size—28/- per doz.
(Concentrated form)

1/9 tubes—14/- per doz.
(Ready for Use)

ALURA

"Alura makes Glamour Curls!"

That is the theme of the current national advertising—a campaign that will keep 'Alura' moving across your counter. This famous colour wave set is made in five colours—one for every shade of hair, and Natural for white or bleached hair.

1/- per large bottle.

8/- per doz. 6 doz. lots at 7/9

COLORINSE

HAIR BEAUTY OUTFIT

This is a *complete* outfit containing (1) the famous Colorfoam Shampoo, which not only cleanses the hair, but gives it a flower-like fragrance and keeps it healthy (2) 'ColoRinse' which perfects the shade as it rinses and makes a 'perm' last longer. There is a ColoRinse outfit to match every shade of hair. Nationally advertised.

Retail price 6d.

Trade price—4/- per doz.

C. NESTLÉ & CO., LTD.

(Dept. CD) 465 Holloway Road, London, N.7



THE ORIGINATORS

Telephone - - - ARChway 1184

NM25

5,000 DEALERS WANTED

Make the acquaintance of the Best 1d. Blue Steel Blade on sale in the British Isles. It is of the popular 3 hole type and is Empire Made.

**1 DOZEN FREE
SAMPLES OF**

**RUGBY
BLUE STEEL
BLADES**



1 DOZ. SENT POST FREE

to all Dealers sending a request written on their Letter Heading or Billhead.

100,000 SAMPLES to be given away.

The General Public are invited to show this advertisement to their local Dealer and ask for Two Free Samples, or, we will send them to you on condition that you give us the full name and address of your Dealer.

Pleasant shaves with Empire blades are yours with **RUGBY Blue Steel Blades**. Only 1d. each, from all Dealers.

**STREAMLINE
RADIO LTD.**

**146 THEOBALDS ROAD
LONDON W.C.1.**



Flaroma

**CONCENTRATED
PINE BATH ESSENCE**

ALSO GARDENIA, ROSE GERANIUM,
ORANGE FLOWERS, CARNATION,
COLOGNE, LAVENDER.

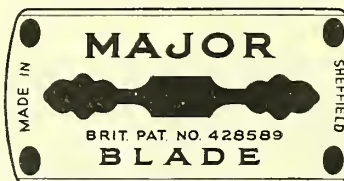
1 oz.	1/-	Per Doz.	8/-
2 "	1/6	"	12/-
4 "	2/6	"	20/-
8 "	3/9	"	30/-

'ALPID' PINE BATH CRYSTALS 2/6..... Per Doz. 20/-
From Wholesalers or direct

The ABIETSAN Mfg. Co. Ltd, Concordia Wks., Carmichael Rd., S.E.25
Phone: Addiscombe 2261-2-3

SOMETHING NEW FOR CHEMISTS

Retail
**1d.
each**



Retail
**4
for
4d.**

The Slotted "Major" Blade fits
Three-peg and Bar-Type Razors.

SAMPLE AND TERMS FROM—

DOMINION STEEL CORPN., LTD.
FLEET WORKS, QUEEN'S ROAD, SHEFFIELD, 2

It didn't just happen . . .

HERBERT FELTON, the famous architectural photographer, relied on Ilford materials for this photograph. Below he gives you some hints.

TAKING A COUNTRY STREET

1 Wrong way



Don't stand in the middle of the road or you will get a dull symmetrical composition. Don't have the sun directly behind you shining straight down the street, you will get a lifeless picture without contrasting shadows.

2 Right way



Sun should come from left or right, putting one side of street in shadow. Stand well over an shady side and concentrate on opposite houses which will be brightly lit. This gives interesting lighting. For sun-thine or white-washed walls give longish exposure with yellow filter (if available).

3 USE A SELO FILM

SELO-ORTHO — the fast roll film for all-round snapshooting; marvellous latitude to overexpose exposure errors.

SELOCHROME — the extra fast roll film for high speed work. Highly orthochromatic and anti-halo backed.

SELO FINE GRAIN Panchromatic roll film — ideal for miniature cameras and gives perfect colour rendering.

SELO M.P.2 for all roll film cameras and ideal for miniature cameras taking 35 mm. film. Extra-ordinary speed, extra colour sensitivity and low grain.

SELO

talk to 3 million families

seven days a week

through the

RADIO TIMES

country town—a perfect example of the photographer waited for the brilliant contrasts of light and shadow in the background lending life and thought to take a shot like this made to catch those brilliant contrasts.

for every make and size of camera

SELO

for snaps' sake

YOU CAN DO THIS TOO

"For this sort of snap," says Herbert Felton, "you need strong light on the left or right, a colour filter if possible and a fast sensitive film. Rely on Selo. These high-grade British films are highly sensitive to gradations of tone. They have extra latitude to allow for errors of exposure—plus speed to make the most of British sunshine."

MADE BY ILFORD LIMITED ILFORD LONDON

The Radio Times is read by around 3 million families each week. An average household contains four people. So the Radio Times reaches about 12 million people, or more than one-quarter of the total population of the country.

Regular advertisers in this magazine talk to these millions and interest them in their products. There are thousands of families in your district who have seen the advertisement illustrated above. Are you displaying these films and letting your customers know that you have them in stock?

Feature Goods Advertised in

RADIO TIMES

Reaches 1 in 4 of your potential customers

OTHER PRODUCTS FOR YOU TO DISPLAY

Addis Toothbrushes	D.D.D. Prescription	Macleans Peroxide
All-in-one-Kennel Meal	Erasmic Shaving Stick	Toothpaste
Alka-Seltzer	Eucryl Tooth Powder	
Allenburys Diet	Famel Syrup	Musterole
Allenburys Pastilles	Fynnon Salt	Nostroline
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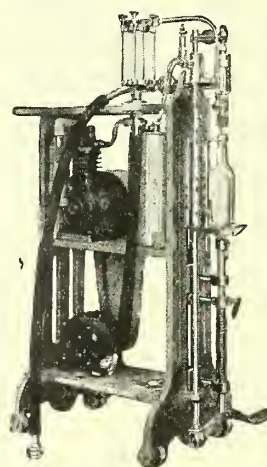
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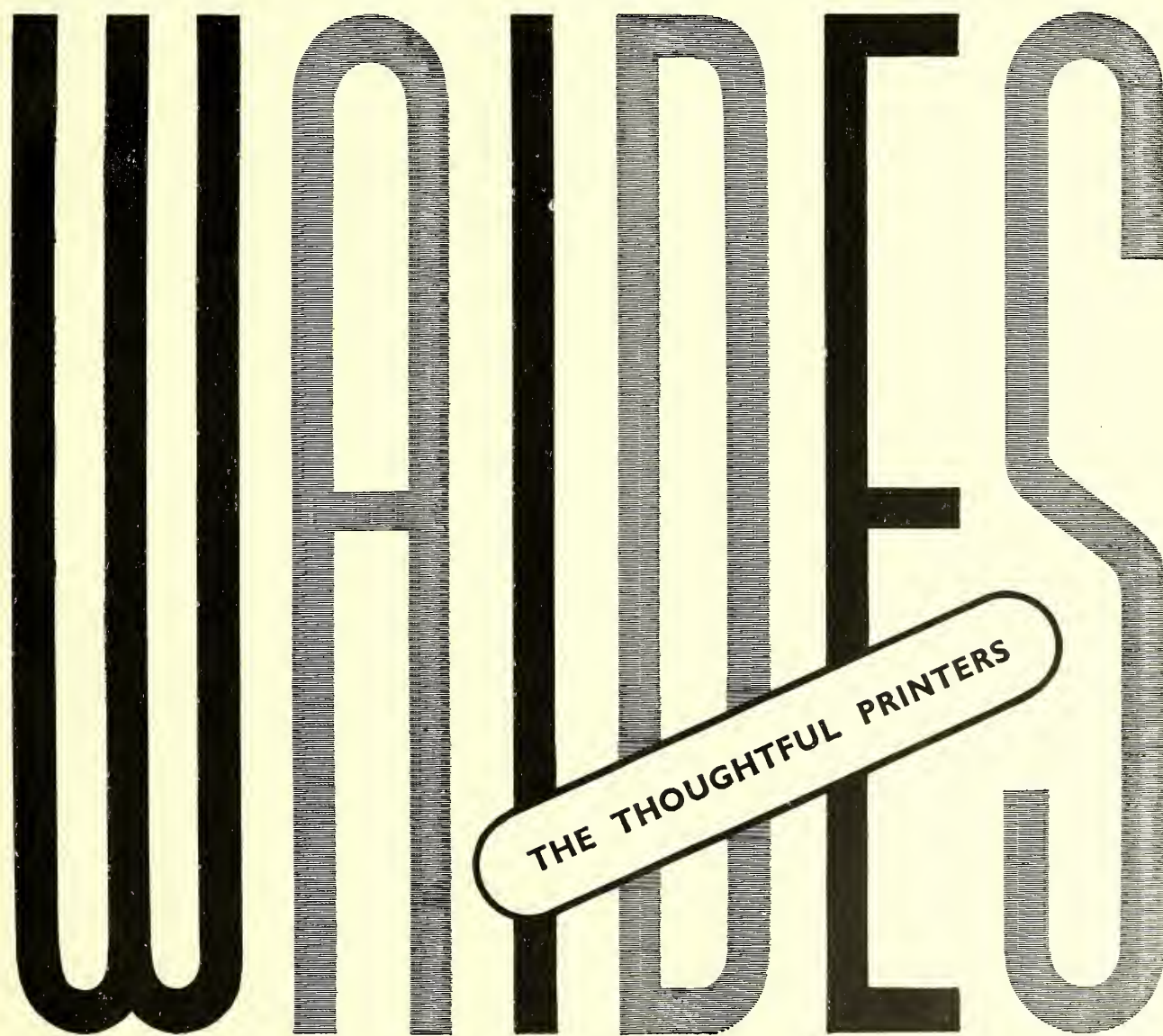
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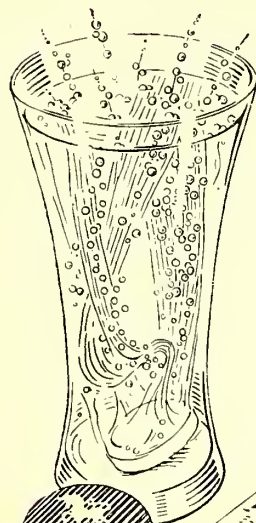
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London Prices to the Trade (Subject)



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News of the Week

Business Changes

MR. J. KENT, M.P.S., has taken over the Portway Drug Stores, 75 Portway, West Ham, London, E.15.

MR. DEREK G. BRACE, M.P.S., has acquired the business of the late Mr. F. H. Neale, M.P.S., 94 Mortimer Street, Herne Bay.

MR. J. M. STEWART, M.P.S., is taking over the business of the late Mr. J. Angus, M.P.S., 542 High Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11.

IN consequence of the re-naming and re-numbering of Grove Road, Brixton, London, S.W.2, the postal address of the British Optical Institute will, from July 1, be 47 Groveway, London, S.W.9.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

ADDITIONS TO PROTECTED LIST.—*Optrex, Ltd.*, Optrex brand eye masks, per jar (one doz), 4s. 6d., 36s. doz. Cash discount of 2½ per cent. allowed for prompt monthly settlement.

DELETIONS.—*Joseph Lingford & Son*, Lingford's liver salt; *Montgomerie & Co., Ltd.*, Berina food products.

Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1932

WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY

(From "The London Gazette," June 23, 1939)

Whereas Frederick Edgar Harrison, dentist, of 11 High Street, West Cornforth, co. Durham, has been convicted of an offence against the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1932:

And whereas the said Frederick Edgar Harrison cannot, in my opinion, properly be allowed to be in possession of or to supply any of the drugs to which Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, applies:

Now therefore in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by Regulation 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, I hereby withdraw from the said Frederick Edgar Harrison the authority granted by the said Regulations to registered dentists to be in possession of and to supply by personal administration the drugs and preparations to which Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, applies.

And I hereby direct that it shall not be lawful for the said Frederick Edgar Harrison to give prescriptions for the purposes of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.

SAMUEL HOARE,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Whitehall, June 23, 1939.

WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITIES

(From "The London Gazette," June 23, 1939)

Whereas Patrick Edward Loy, L., L.M., R.C.P., Irel., L., L.M., R.C.S., Irel., whose registered address is 22 Ash Street, Southport, has been convicted of an offence against the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1932:

And whereas the said Patrick Edward Loy cannot, in my opinion, properly be allowed to be in possession of or to supply any drug or preparation to which the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, or any drug to which the Raw Opium, etc., Regulations, 1937, apply:

Now therefore in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, and by Regulation 5 of the Raw Opium, etc., Regulations, 1937, I hereby withdraw from the said Patrick Edward Loy the authorities conferred by the said Regulations upon him to be in possession of and to supply the drugs or preparations to which the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, and the drugs to which the Raw Opium, etc., Regulations, 1937, apply:

And I hereby direct that it shall not be lawful for the said Patrick Edward Loy to give prescriptions for the purposes of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.

SAMUEL HOARE,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Whitehall, June 23, 1939.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order

An Order, to be known as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Sera and Glandular Products) Order of 1939, controlling the use of preparations for the treatment of animals naturally susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease, a draft of which Order was given in the C. & D., June 17, p. 654, comes into operation on December 10, 1939. The Order, which is made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, is dated June 22, 1939.

Action Against Stamp-Duties Repeal

LETTER TO EVERY MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.—A letter was sent on June 21 by the secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union to all Members of Parliament. The letter was in the following terms:—

The above-named organisation represents 87 per cent. of the privately owned chemists' businesses in England and Wales, all of whom will be very adversely affected by the unqualified repeal of the Medicine Stamp Duty. The sale of medicines of every description is the real business of the private chemist, who has a hard struggle in face of fierce competition to make a living. The turnover in at least fifty per cent. of the shops is small and the net profit so low that any further loss of business must inevitably be very serious. These chemists do not trespass on other trades, practically all the goods which the private chemist sells were initiated or introduced by chemists. The Chancellor's proposal means confiscation of a right possessed by chemists for a hundred years and sacrifices the chemists' interests to that of other traders, particularly the one-price

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See p. 11

stores. The right reserved to chemists under present conditions is that of selling non-secret medicines free of duty when recommended for human ailments—a right that is justified by the standard of education, qualification and the compulsory registration, both of the individual and his premises, imposed by statute on the chemist. The continuation of that right with or without the duty is desired as an act of justice. Chemists have no monopoly of the sale of simple remedies, and proprietary medicines which are liable to medicine stamp duty must be sold stamped by chemists just as in the case with other traders. The private chemist has not been making extra profit by selling proprietary unstamped medicines at the same price as stamped medicines. The retail and wholesale prices have been fixed for him by the manufacturers themselves, who have been evading payment of the duty. Chemists do not support this misuse of their right under the Act. Those who are attacking the chemists in this matter are hoping that they can filch the drug business from chemists to an even greater extent. Other traders desire the commercial advantages of the drug trade without the technical and statutory obligations which have been imposed by law upon the chemist.

LEAD GIVEN TO LOCAL PHARMACISTS.—In a letter sent recently to members of the North London Pharmaceutical Association the secretary stated that most members of Parliament in the North London area have been visited by deputations of chemists, which have stressed the effect which the repeal of the medicine-stamp duties would have on them and on the public. He proceeded to urge members of the Association to write individually to their M.P., and attached a draft letter to form the basis of their communication. Points emphasised in the draft letter were the loss of revenue resulting from repeal; probable increase of secret remedies; and self-medication.

DEPUTATION TO M.P.—On June 19 a deputation consisting of Messrs. A. R. Cross, G. T. Pierce (secretary), and G. Wadsworth, representing the Enfield Chemists' Association, interviewed Mr. Bartle Bull, M.P., at the House of Commons, on the Chancellor's decision to repeal the medicine-stamp duties. Mr. Bartle Bull, after listening to the evidence, stated he was convinced that the Chancellor, on representations made to him, had had no alternative but to repeal the tax as it was obsolete and in a few years' time would have petered out. He admitted that the Chancellor had been overwhelmed by protests made to him by interested parties. Mr. Bull assured the deputation that the representations sent him had been forwarded to the proper quarter, but declared that it was out of the question for him to support the amendment postponing the repeal, as until six weeks earlier he had been personal private secretary to the Finance Minister.

Ipswich

A.R.P. CERTIFICATES.—Forty-two candidates who had been successful at an examination which concluded the anti-gas course for local chemists and members of their staffs arranged by the Ipswich Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society were presented with certificates, recently, at a meeting at which the instructor (Mr. P. G. Corder) explained points of doubt revealed by the examination. Mr. Corder said he was pleased with the large percentage of passes.

London

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY.—At a meeting held at Hendon Golf Course on June 15 competitions were held for the Morny prize (medal) and the 4711 prize. The leading scores were:—W. Gray (11), 72 (Morny winner); A. J. Whitmore (5), 74 (4711 winner); G. P. Crang (10), 74; P. O. Royle (12), 75; G. H. Hankinson (6), 78; W. H. Usher (11), 79; W. A. C. Attwood (6), 79; J. Quibell (17), 80; R. Gordon (10), 80.

SOUTH-EASTERN ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the South-East London Chemists' Association was held on June 6. The officers elected for 1939-40 were: *President*, Mr. James Paterson; *Senior Vice-President*, Mr. J. M. Edwards; *Junior Vice-President*, Mr. E. Richardson; *Treasurer*, Mr. E. Richardson; *Auditor*, Mr. Stanley Lockyer; *Financial Secretary*, Mr. W. B. Paton; *Social Secretary*, Mr. W. T. Tucker; *General Secretary*, Mr. Frank Hepburn, 11 Nelson Road, Greenwich; *Social Committee*, Messrs. Paterson, Hepburn, Tucker, Edwards, Richardson, Foster and Williams; *Education Committee*, Messrs. Paterson, Hepburn, Edwards, Richardson, Allwood, and Mack.

Norwich

FIRST-AID TEST.—On June 20 twenty-one chemists and assistants associated with the Norwich Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society sat for a first-aid examination in connexion with the British Red Cross Society and local Air-Raid Precautions organisation. All passed. The test concluded a course of lectures given to the local Branch by Mr. Tracey, F.R.C.S. One member gained the second certificate; two members gained 75 per cent. of marks; three gained 70 per cent.; and three 65 per cent.

Miscellaneous

FIRE.—The premises of R. Gibson & Sons, Ltd. (medicated lozenge manufacturers), were amongst many damaged in a fire which occurred in warehouses and offices in Barbican and New Zealand Avenue, London, E.C.1, on June 27. Messrs. Gibson have taken temporary premises at 82 Turnmill Street, E.C.1 (Telephone: Clerkenwell 5730).

INQUEST.—A verdict of "Suicide while the balance of her mind was disturbed" was returned at an inquest in Redditch on June 14 on Katherine Dorman Johnstone, a nurse, who was found dead in a Redditch hotel. The evidence was to the effect that death was due to strychnine poisoning administered through a hypodermic syringe.

PHARMACIST CRITICISED BY MAGISTRATE.—When Frederick Edgar Harrison was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Durham County police court on June 14 on three charges of procuring and three charges of possessing a dangerous drug, the chairman criticised the chemist who had supplied the drug to Harrison after he was no longer on the Dentists' Register (not having renewed his registration). Introducing the chemist as a witness, prosecuting solicitor said he had acted in good faith, as Harrison had told him he had renewed his registration with the Dental Board. Mr. James Owens, M.P.S., High Street, West Cornforth, said he supplied 24 oz. tincture of opium in approximately five weeks.

IN THE COURTS.—At Bow Street police court, recently, Martin Burns, Ltd., Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2, were fined £15 for selling by retail medicated wines (Wincarnis and Hall's wine) without a licence.—At Chester Assizes, on June 21, Eugene Anthony Harold, Conway Street, Birkenhead, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment on nine charges (three of unlawfully procuring morphine tablets, three of obtaining them by false pretences, and three of forging prescriptions). It was stated in evidence that the accused forged National Health Insurance prescription forms in the name of a doctor, took them to a chemist, and obtained morphine tablets. The total number of tablets obtained was 7,912. Harold had studied to be a chemist, but failed in his final examination. He was afterwards employed by various chemists in the district.—At Clerkenwell, London, police court, on June 21, two charges against Albert Fitzgerald, a mechanic, Chalton Street, N.W.1, of stealing cameras, were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act when he appeared on remand. The charges were that he stole a Leitz camera, value £7 10s., the property of John Etherington, Theobalds Road, W.C.1, on or about May 29, and a Zeiss Ikon folding plate camera, value £9, the property of the City Sale and Exchange, Ltd., Cheapside, E.C.1, between May 26 and June 1. He had previously pleaded guilty and on this occasion his employer spoke on his behalf.

Irish Notes

Irish Drug Association

Mr. P. A. Brady (president) was in the chair at a committee meeting of the Irish Drug Association on June 19, when a discussion took place on certain prices in the drug section of the Association's price list, and it was suggested that members should make a minimum charge of sixpence when retailing unusual drugs. Members were invited to send their comments on this point to the committee. One member forwarded a demand received from the Worker's Union of Ireland for a scale of wages, hours, etc., for messengers. The committee directed that under no circumstances should individual firms negotiate with trade unions; any approach made by such bodies should be forwarded to the secretary of the Association.

Miscellaneous

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION.—Entry forms have been issued for the present season's series of snapshot competitions conducted by the Irish Press, in collaboration with the Photographic Dealers' Association. These competitions have operated successfully for the past four years to the benefit of Eire members' turnover in developing and printing. Five cash prizes are offered weekly for competitors' photographs, which must be accompanied by forms stamped by a P.D.A. dealer.

SUNDAY TRADING EXEMPTIONS.—The Eire Minister for Industry and Commerce has issued an Order the effect of which is to suspend for the time being all restrictions in the Shops (Hours of Trading) Act, 1938, governing Sunday trading. Under the new Order it becomes permissible for chemists to sell photographic requisites, toilet soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, hairbrushes, tooth brushes, nail brushes, tooth pastes, hair oils, razor blades or any other toilet requisites, medicines or medical or surgical appliances, and disinfectants, including insecticides, vermicides and fungicides.

EIRE GOLFERS BEAT NORTHERNERS.—At Dundalk Golf Links on June 15 the pharmacists of Eire won back from their Northern colleagues the British Drug Houses cup, which went to the North last year. The North of Ireland Chemists' Golfing Society fielded a team of sixteen players, while the Eire chemists put in a team of eighteen. The latter won with a net aggregate of 428 for six players. Mr. Thos. E. Hannan (B.D.H. representative in Eire), in presenting the cup to Mr. Phil Fahey (captain of the Southern side) congratulated the team on their fine performance. Amongst others who spoke were Messrs. Fred Storey and S. Forrest from the North, and Messrs. J. J. Roche and P. C. Cahill from Eire. Prizes for the best and second best net scores returned were won by Messrs. J. J. and Frank Roche, both of Dublin. The next competition of the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society takes place at Mullingar Golf Club on July 16.

Scottish Notes

Miscellaneous

GOLF.—There was a good attendance of members of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club, for a competition played over Dlamahoy, East Course, on June 21. The result was as follows:—(1) Captain's Prize, J. Finlay (plus 1), 80; (2) E. Randall (11), 81; (3) M. S. Iveson (8), 82; second-class:—T. Young (28), 83.

KINNINMONT PRIZE.—The Kinninmont prize of ten guineas, tenable as a bursary at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, has been won by Mr. George Mooney, Glasgow. The runner-up was Miss Mary Dawson, Airdrie. Mr. Mooney has also won the Malcolm Kerr Bursaries in natural philosophy and botany at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow. The prize will be presented to Mr. Mooney at the October meeting at the Glasgow and South Western Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society when Miss Dawson will also be presented with a copy of the B.P.C.—the gift of Mr. Thomas Guthrie, chairman of the Kinninmont committee.

DAMAGES CLAIM.—A claim by a Glasgow woman for £500 damages against Radipol, Ltd., hair-dye manufacturers, Glasgow, has been dismissed in Glasgow Sheriff Court. In her claim the woman stated that she applied the Inecto hair dye to her hair, and as a result sustained severe burns to her head and acute inflammation on her face. She required medical attention and treatment in hospital for six weeks. She contended that the defenders had been negligent in distributing to the public a mixture which was capable of inflicting severe injury. Sheriff Berry found that the package contained "Caution" notices and disclaimers of liability for personal injury resulting from the use of the dye, and concluded that in view of this defenders seemed to be entitled to be absolved from the claim.

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

The Annual Special Issue

Year by year your Annual Special Issue ranks as one of the major events of the calendar; and this year's, completing another volume of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, is no exception to the rule. We who form your wide circle of readers are there well provided for in research, practical hints, stimulating comments and general news, features which are enhanced by attractive illustrations and first rate printing. In "Apothecaries of old France," Dr. Ernest J. Parry carries his erudition without effort, presenting a captivating narrative of events in the history of French medicine that have a bearing on parallel happenings in this country. When we read "I have searched the accounts of Charles VII," we begin to estimate the solid work that belongs to the writing of so informative an article. Professor Small's "Centenary of the Cell Theory of Plant Structure" calls attention to an almost forgotten chapter in the history of botany. The various articles, tutorial and reminiscent, on first aid form a section full of importance for pharmacists in business, a section which, I hope, will result in increasing knowledge of a subject not often valued at its proper worth in pharmacy.

Famous Pills

Mr. William Kirkby's scholarly presentation of the history of the pill as a form of medicament (pp. 679-82) has been read by me with entire enjoyment, and will, no doubt, be kept for reference by many of your subscribers. I may perhaps offer a brief comment on Joanna Stephens, referred to near the end of that article. There is a good account of this astute lady in Wootton's "Chronicles of Pharmacy"; literary research since the year of its publication (1910) has, however, brought to light other references to her, adding to our knowledge of a curious exemplification of human credulity. David Hartley, F.R.S., a medical practitioner, published a book and a pamphlet in support of her claims, and added a supplement to a book on the same subject by the well-known Stephen Hales. Hartley was her only medical champion, as far as I am aware; in the supplement mentioned he described her as "the Daughter of a Gentleman

of good Estate and Family in Berkshire" who "accidentally met with a Receipt" which she modified after trying it. The rest of the medical profession wrote of her in terms varying from cautious scepticism to undisguised contempt. James, in his Dictionary, gave five reasons for believing her medicines to be "of some Efficacy, tho' I have never seen any remarkably good Effects from them." James Parsons, M.D., F.R.S., described "the devouring of one Hundred and Twenty large Soap Pills" (a possible daily allowance) as "rather to be call'd a Diet than a medicinal Course"; and Mead remarked that "some gentlemen of the faculty . . . acted a part much beneath their character, first in suffering themselves to be imposed upon, and then in encouraging the legislature to purchase an old woman's medicine at an exorbitant price."

Control of Sales of Medicine

In your first editorial article on p. 701 you again bring us into contact with a subject to which I referred in this section a fortnight ago, a subject definable in general terms as the control of the retail sale of medicaments. There can be no doubt in the minds of any of your readers as to the class of people entitled, by training and qualification, to sell medicaments: the practical question is that of the best method of approach to the legislative action that would be needed for the delimitation of such sales. One can easily foresee that the outer world will refuse to recognise any relevance in Sections 8 and 9 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, in this connexion, on the ground that they relate specifically to registered pharmacists and limited companies trading in the same way. It will be a bitterly ironical situation if the protection offered by the Pharmaceutical Society to those carrying on the business of chemists and druggists is to take for all time the form of limiting, by these two sections of the Act, the freedom of such persons to conduct their own affairs. How, then, is the case for the control to which I have referred to be presented? We have remained, as a whole, on the defensive in most trade matters for a considerable time: it may be that the time to attack has arrived.

Imperial and Foreign News

Australia

WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS CO-OPERATE.—In Victoria the three wholesale druggists have formed a company in association with the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild to handle a "Gilseal" series of household lines originated by the Guild, and to market associated lines. A somewhat similar company has been formed in South Australia, whilst in New South Wales the Australian Chemists' Alliance, comprised of the leading firms of wholesale druggists and the retail organisations, have for some years successfully marketed a series of proprietary medicines. It is hoped that the movement will be extended to cover all the States.

COMPANY PHARMACY.—Although several months have elapsed since Mr. Justice Browne submitted his report on company pharmacy, the New South Wales Government has not yet made any announcement except that the report is under consideration. Meanwhile, shares in W. H. Soul Pattinson & Co., Ltd., a chain pharmacy corporation, have been rising on the market, and the directors have been led to make a public statement informing its shareholders that nothing further has occurred in respect of the proposed merger with an overseas multiple drug company. The Government is believed to be considering introducing an amending Pharmacy Bill during the present session.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—The new Commonwealth Government recently reached a decision to postpone the operation of the National Health Insurance and Pensions Act, 1938, until after a Select Committee has reported upon its provisions. Notice of a Bill to give effect to this decision was announced recently by the Minister of Health and Social Service. Representations to the Prime Minister by pharmacists, urging the inclusion of a pharmacist in the *personnel* of the committee, were, it is understood, successful. Opposition to the setting up of the Select Committee was, however, encountered from the House of Representatives, and it is intended now to examine the Act during the recess, so that when Parliament resumes in August or September the Government will be in a position to bring in a new Bill. In the meantime the Act, which was to have come into force on September 4, will not be proclaimed. It is believed that the "approved society" part of the scheme will be retained, and that provision will be made in the new Bill for extending the medical services to provide for family treatment.

Egypt

NARCOTICS REPORT.—The annual report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau of the Egyptian Government, recently issued, gives details of numerous seizures of narcotics on or before arrival in Egypt from abroad and in the interior; the situation in certain foreign countries (e.g. Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Syria, U.S.A.); and the prevalence of addiction and trafficking in Egypt. Illustrations demonstrate the methods used by many of those engaged in smuggling, and there are graphs of comparative statistics. The report runs into 218 pages and is fully illustrated.

France

REQUISITION OF CHEMISTS PROPOSED.—The Ministry of Public Health has under consideration a projected decree providing for the requisition of chemists and doctors in emergency. The principle of requisition was decided by a law voted by both Chambers about a year ago, but this law provided only for the requisition of men. The new decree will include women pharmacists and will set out the regulations under which they may be mobilised for the civil services. Requisition of pharmacists, it is pointed out, presents considerable difficulty in practice, since some of them will be drafted for military service. This may mean that certain localities are completely deprived of chemists. While under requisition, the chemist would be a civil servant—paid a regular salary and subject to the orders of the Ministry of Health.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

North British Executive

A MEETING of the Executive of the North British Branch was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on June 13, Mr. W. Spence Culbert in the chair.

The resident secretary explained the present position in regard to the repeal of medicine-stamp duties.

North British Branch Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of Scottish members of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on June 13, Mr. W. Spence Culbert in the chair.

It was stated that forty-four members had been nominated, of whom twenty-four signified their willingness to sit on the Executive; 2,824 voting papers were issued; 681 votes were recorded. The results were:—

Guthrie, Thomas	...	...	...	511
Culbert, William Spence	...	...	...	502
Innes, James	...	...	...	494
Bennett, Frederick William Moncrieff	...	...	...	479
MacKenzie, Thomas	...	...	...	449
Hay, William Fowlie	...	...	...	445
Harley, David	...	...	...	434
Beattie, William Andrew	...	...	...	433
Milne, James Robertson	...	...	...	432
Ritchie, Andrew Wemyss	...	...	...	406
Arthur, Harvey Phillips	...	...	...	397
Murray, Alexander	...	...	...	394
Thomas, Henry Turnbull	...	...	...	392
Miller, Thomas Campbell	...	...	...	391
Anderson, John	...	...	...	391
Henry, James	...	...	...	387
Sutherland, James Robert	...	...	...	377
Walker, Frederick	...	...	...	341

Together with the president of the Society (Mr. Deacon), the vice-president (Mr. F. G. Wells) and Mr. J. Jack, *ex-officio* members, the above will constitute the Executive for the year 1939-40. The following were unsuccessful:—Messrs. Robertson (313); Macsween (299); Couper (299); Moncur (294); Anderson, J. M. (289); Scobie (223).

A discussion then took place in connexion with the sale of Dangerous Drugs.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

In his address, the chairman said that the numbers of candidates for the various examinations still kept up. In July last there was a large entry, constituting almost a record. The experiment of taking candidates for the Qualifying examination first and so allowing men to get quickly out as qualified assistants had been again repeated, and met with approval by all parties. The number of Ph.C. candidates last year was a record, being thirty-four. The post-graduate Diploma in Biochemical Analysis was increasing in popularity.

OTHER MATTERS

The Committee of Inquiry had been proceeding with what had been a very big subject, and the first part of the report would be submitted to the Conference meeting at Birmingham in July.

Recently they had had complaints that there was some failure—both on the part of prescribers and dispensers—to comply with the D.D.A. and the Fourth Schedule regulations. This was a matter in which there should be collaboration between the medical practitioner and pharmacist.

The membership last year was the highest recorded, namely, 2,818, but this year there was a new record, namely, 2,860.

On the motion of Mr. Weir, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman.

N.P.U. Area Conference

THE second conference of National Pharmaceutical Union delegates from the N.E. Div. III electoral area followed a luncheon held at Doncaster on June 11, twenty-five delegates attending, with Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst, Hull, in the chair.

After a brief speech of welcome to the delegates, Mr. Brocklehurst reported on the reception by the Union Executive of the resolution sent from the previous conference. The resolution suggesting recognition of a name for use by members had been favourably considered and referred to a subcommittee, and he felt that some tangible result would accrue. The question of suitably worded counter wrappers for use by members had been turned down, as previous attempts to induce members to use such wrappers had received no support. Further progress in this matter would be for individual Chemists' Friends firms to introduce. The resolution relating to discouragement of sales of non-C.F. goods, particularly new lines, was accepted unreservedly. The Union had decided to devote an extra four pages in its pink supplement to Chemists' Friends matters.

A report was then given on the telephone-chain system set up in the various branches. This had proved so successful that it was decided to set up a trunk telephone-chain in order that information might be more rapidly disseminated.

The next item was a report on the dried-milk scheme. The secretary stated that at the last conference he had been asked to prepare a memorandum on the details submitted by the Huddersfield Branch. Much interest had been evinced in the suggestion. The Huddersfield scheme was based on buying a roller-process dried milk in bulk and packing it in 1 lb. grease-proof bags for sale to the public at 1s. 2d. per lb. He had in the first place presented a memorandum to the Sheffield N.P.U. committee, which gave careful consideration to the scheme, but felt that the pack laid itself open to many objections. They then asked him to submit a scheme on a pack which would be more satisfactory. He had prepared several schemes, of which one had been adopted by a meeting of Sheffield chemists. This was for a first-quality roller-process English dried milk to be supplied in hermetically sealed tins and sold under a branded name. Steps were being taken to register such a name. The retail price would be 1s. 6d. per 1-lb. tin. Distribution would be confined to N.P.U. members. Samples would be available, but they would have to be paid for. After a long discussion on the report, during which further details were brought out, a proposal by Mr. Cliff, Hull, "That this conference accepts the scheme for a dried-milk food put forward by the Sheffield Branch, for use of N.P.U. members," was carried unanimously. Delegates present were asked to refer the scheme to their own branches, and those wishing to participate in the scheme were asked to communicate with the secretary (Mr. Craven). A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Blackburn to the Huddersfield Branch and to Mr. Craven for their work in the matter was carried.

C.F. Matters

On the proposal of Mr. Crowe, Sheffield, the following resolution was passed:—"That this conference requests the Chemists' Friends Association to approach every non-C.F. manufacturer to join the C.F. scheme, and ask for an interview to be granted, failing which they should be asked to state their objections to joining the C.F. scheme, and under what conditions, if any, they would be prepared to do so; the results to be published in the pink supplement." Two further resolutions to the Chemists' Friends Association were passed. The first, proposed by Mr. Crowe, was that the conference should request the Chemists' Friends Association to approach certain (named) manufacturers with a view to placing their products on the C.F. list as being suitable for sale by chemists; or alternatively requesting manufacturers to confine their sales to chemists only. The second, by Mr. Thirsk, Hull, was "This conference requests that the Chemists' Friends Association approach C.F. firms and ask that they place all their eligible lines on the C.F. list." A suggestion made by the chairman (Mr. Brocklehurst) was that one way of increasing support of the scheme would be by confining all main fixtures, so far as possible, to C.F. goods. A suggestion that some advantage should be offered to C.F. supporters by the N.P.U. was followed by a

proposal by Mr. Hobson, Sheffield, "that this conference considers that the N.P.U., through the Chemists' Defence Association, should allow to non-C.F. supporter members of the N.P.U. only a limited indemnity of £200, while C.F. supporters, on the nominal increase of 6d. in the annual subscription, should be allowed unlimited indemnity." This was carried. The question of boycotting non-C.F. firms was discussed, and on the proposal of Mr. Challiner, Castleford, it was resolved that the N.P.U. should be asked to publish in its pink supplement the following, "This conference suggests to its members that no direct orders shall be given to any non-C.F. firm for goods eligible for inclusion in the C.F. list. A further resolution passed was "That the N.P.U. publish in the pink supplement a list of all the companies with which Mr. Philip Hill is connected." Mr. Watts, Swinton, proposed "That this conference considers the time is now opportune to approach the multiple chemists for support of the C.F. scheme, the results to be published in the pink supplement." Mr. Crowe reported that the Sheffield Branch was preparing a scheme to introduce substitutes for certain popular non-C.F. proprietaries and would welcome support from other branches, particularly in the choice of names for such products. The conference welcomed the idea, and decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Sheffield Branch, which promised to report on the scheme at the next conference. In consequence of the repeal of medicine-stamp duties, and the fact that in all probability proprietary medicines would shortly be "secret," the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Hobson, was passed, "That the N.P.U. take steps to compile a list of formulas of all proprietary medicines at present disclosed, and publish the same in intelligible language."

Sale of Medicated Wines

The next item concerned the sale of medicated wines by chemists. The secretary suggested that the N.P.U. Executive should be approached to organise a monster petition from the public to be presented to the licensing benches at the next Brewster Sessions asking that a "restricted" sweets licence be granted to chemists to enable them to sell all medicated wines and wines advertised to have a medicinal effect. After some discussion on the matter it was decided that the chairman be asked to make inquiries into the position and report back to the next conference. Arrangements were then made for the next conference, which is to be open to any member in the area. Delegates pointed out that Sunday was the only possible day for a representative gathering, and the date provisionally fixed was October 1.

Insurance Act Dispensing

ENGLAND AND WALES

Lancashire.—Alteration of two prescriptions by a woman patient because she had a craving for chlorodyne was reported in minutes submitted to a meeting of the Insurance Committee at Preston on June 19. It was stated that one word had been struck out in each and another substituted. The chemist had dispensed them correctly because the alteration to the prescriptions had not been initialled. Numerous cautions had been given to the woman by the doctor, but he could make no impression and there appeared no doubt she had altered the prescriptions. The patient's statement was that she did not know what made her do such a thing, but every time she took a dose of the correct prescription she was sick. She did not think at the time she was doing a very serious thing. She had been an invalid for thirteen years and had been taking medicine all the time. She pleaded for another chance and promised not to do it again. The Committee approved a recommendation that she be warned against a repetition of her action. The prescriptions received for pricing during the second half of 1938 numbered 1,201,633. Prescriptions presented for pricing during the quarter January to March totalled 785,732 (against 687,299 for the corresponding period of last year). The total prescription cost for the quarter was £27,352, of which £12,912 was for ingredients (against £24,106 and £11,592 in 1938). The average total cost per prescription was 8.37d. (against 8.42d. in 1938).

Legal Reports

Unlawful Use of Title.—At Thames Police Court, London, on June 22, a fine of £5 was imposed on Mrs. S. Cohen, 56 Redmans Road, Stepney, on a charge that, not being registered as a pharmacist, she did unlawfully take or use, in connexion with the sale of goods by retail, the title "chemists," contrary to section 3 (1) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. A further summons alleging that she used in connexion with the business the description "pharmacy," reasonably calculated to suggest that she or someone employed in the business possessed a qualification with respect to selling, dispensing or compounding of drugs or poisons other than the qualification which she or they in fact possessed, contrary to section 3(2) of the Act, was not dealt with separately.

Brunswick Square Demolitions.—After a hearing lasting two days, a settlement was reached in the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on June 27, of two actions, in one of which the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain were plaintiffs and the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, and Mr. Henry Joseph Moyes, of Clapham, and Walter Lawrence & Sons, Ltd., of Finsbury, contractors, were defendants. In the other action the plaintiff was Mrs. Mary Clare Mawhood, of Bloomsbury, and the defendants the Foundling Hospital and Mr. Moyes and Lawrence & Sons, Ltd. The Pharmaceutical Society were joined as third party in this action. The cases were a sequel to the collapse of a party wall and house during demolition operations in Brunswick Square, W., in June 1937. Nos. 38 and 39 were owned by the Pharmaceutical Society and No. 40 was the property of the Foundling Hospital. The Pharmaceutical Society claimed damages for interference with an easement or right of support and damages for negligence and nuisance. Plaintiffs' houses and the house of the Foundling Hospital were in a terrace and depended upon one another for mutual support. No. 40 was demolished and the party wall of No. 39 was deprived of support. The wall collapsed on June 4, 1937, as did No. 39, and the house next to it, No. 38, was also damaged. The defence was a denial of negligence.

The third-party proceedings were by the Foundling Hospital and the contractors against the Pharmaceutical Society. They claimed a declaration that they were entitled to be indemnified by the Society in respect of the claim of Mrs. Mawhood, who, it was stated, had taken out of Court the £2,000 which had been paid in, in connexion with the action. The Society maintained they were not liable to indemnify defendants. It was announced by Mr. Blanco White, K.C., for the Pharmaceutical Society, that terms had been reached between the parties. As a result there would be judgment by consent for the Pharmaceutical Society for £400 and party costs in the action in which they were plaintiffs; that judgment would be against all the defendants. There would also be judgment for the Pharmaceutical Society in the third-party proceedings in the other action with costs.

Trade Mark Registration Opposed.—Before the Controller of Industrial and Commercial Property (Mr. E. A. Cleary, B.L.) in Dublin on June 26 and 27, the Society of Chemical Industry in Basle opposed the registration of the trade mark Antroidin by Parke, Davis & Co., London. The petitioners are the registered proprietors of the trade mark Androstin, in respect of medicaments, chemical and mineral products for medicinal and hygienic uses, pharmaceutical drugs, and disinfectants. Mr. F. Monks, K.C., who appeared for the petitioners, said that if the Court permitted the registration of the word Antroidin considerable difficulty and confusion were going to be caused among retail chemists in Ireland. The two products were made up in substantially the same form for hypodermic administration, and might be used for the same purpose. If a chemist received an order for either article without being given the name of the manufacturer, he would have to take extra care to supply the proper article. Mr. Charles Henry Fielding (Irish representative, Parke, Davis & Co.), replying to his firm's counsel, Mr. M. Ryan, K.C., said that a conservative estimate of the number of substances in pharmacy with similar titles but different composition would be a million. He would be slow to admit what had been stated by various Dublin chemists in their declarations that owing to the closeness of the two names, they would be confused. As to a certain chemist's

mention of the danger arising from a doctor's bad writing in prescriptions, Mr. Fielding said pharmaceutical students had to undergo a special course and a special examination in deciphering prescriptions, and a diploma was not awarded unless that difficult test was passed. Thus there would be no excuse for a chemist failing to decipher even difficult caligraphy. At the second day's hearing Mr. Ryan, K.C., said it would be an insult to the intelligence of pharmaceutical chemists to think that after their training and experience they could be in any confusion so far as the names were concerned. There was a distinct difference in appearance and sound between the two words. The Controller said the issues raised by the petition were important, and affected a large number of pharmaceutical chemists in the country; he therefore decided to reserve judgment.

Injunctions Granted.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on June 23, before Mr. Justice Simonds, Macleans, Ltd., Brentford, moved for an injunction to restrain de Milos, Ltd., Golders Green Road, London, from infringing letters patent concerned with sale of Macleans tooth paste in tubes subject to a limited licence as to price. It was alleged that the defendants had sold the article otherwise than in accordance with that licence and the court was informed that the defendants were prepared to treat the motion as the trial of the action and consent to the relief asked, which included an injunction in the terms of the writ, with costs. His lordship made the necessary order. —Settlement was announced to Mr. Justice Bennett in the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on June 27, of an action dealing with infringement of trade mark and passing off, brought by Macleans, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, against Pharmetics, Ltd., Durham Road, Holloway, London, N. Mr. Trevor Watson, K.C., who appeared for the plaintiffs, said the defendants, under the settlement, submitted to an injunction in the form asked for in the statement of claim. This was an injunction to restrain the defendants from passing off, or attempting to pass off, alkaline powders not of the plaintiffs' manufacture or merchandise, for the plaintiffs' alkaline digestive powder, and in particular: (a) from selling, supplying, offering or advertising, any cartons or containers which by reason of their colourable resemblance to the plaintiffs' cartons or containers was calculated to deceive, and (b) from selling, supplying, offering or advertising for sale alkaline powders not being the goods of the plaintiffs under or in connexion with or by reference to the names Maclean or Macleans in any manner calculated to lead to the belief that these names were indicative of the commercial origin of the goods without clearly indicating that the goods were not those of the plaintiffs. The defendants, said Mr. Trevor Watson, had also submitted to an order for the delivery up for destruction of cartons, containers or printed matter in their possession, the sale or use of which would be a breach of the injunction. A third paragraph in the statement of claim asking for an inquiry as to damages or an account of profits, did not appear in the terms of settlement. The defendants, added counsel, were to pay the taxed costs of the action up to and including the perfecting of an order to give effect to the settlement. By consent, Mr. Justice Bennett made an order giving effect to the agreed terms.—An action of Horlicks, Ltd., v. Smith came before Mr. Justice Farwell in the Chancery Division of the High Court, on June 23, on a motion for an interlocutory injunction restraining the defendant from passing off malted milk not manufactured by the plaintiffs as Horlicks' malted milk. Mr. Roger Turnbull, for the plaintiffs, stated that the defendant was represented by Mr. H. O. Danckwerts, who had considered the position and was prepared to treat the motion as the trial of the action, consent to a perpetual injunction, and pay the taxed costs as between solicitor and client. The plaintiffs waived all claims as to damages and the defendant would publish an apology in the trade papers. Mr. Danckwerts assented and his lordship entered judgment for the plaintiffs in the terms stated.

BRANCH MEETING.—The Tees-side Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society will hold a meeting at the Cleveland Scientific Institute, Corporation Road, Middlesbrough, on July 6.

British Pharmaceutical Conference

THE following papers have been received for communication to the Birmingham meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and will be read at the science sessions on Tuesday and Thursday, July 18 and 20:—

- (1) Pharmaceutical Colouring Agents: a substitute for Bordeaux B. By C. L. M. Brown, Ph.C.
- (2) Adsorption Spectrophotometry in Pharmaceutical Analysis, Part I, Oestrogenic Preparations. By W. F. Elvidge, B.Sc., F.I.C.
- (3) Natural and Artificial Soft Paraffins. By H. Brindle, B.Sc., F.I.C.
- (4) Non-Staining Iodine Ointment. By J. C. Penman, Ph.C.
- (5) Note on the Stability of Solutions of Adrenaline Hydrochloride. By H. R. Rowlinson and S. W. F. Underhill, M.B., B.Ch.
- (6) A Rapid Colorimetric Assay for Belladonna and Stramonium, including their Preparations. By N. L. Allport and E. S. Wilson.
- (7) A note on the Occurrence of Free Vitamin "A" Alcohol in Fish Livers. By T. H. Mead.
- (8) The Assay of some Mercurial Ointments. By G. J. W. Ferrey, B.Sc., F.I.C.
- (9) An Extraction on Process for the Assay of Phenol Ointment. By R. A. Maxwell Savage, B.A., F.I.C.
- (10) Tannic Acid Gauze. By R. A. Maxwell Savage, B.A., F.I.C.
- (11) The Alkaloidal Assay of Lobelia and its Preparations. By H. A. Caulkin, B.Sc., F.I.C.
- (12) A note on the Stabilisation of Hydrogen Peroxide for Pharmaceutical Purposes. By Mrs. S. M. Tritton.

(13) The Chemical Assay of Powdered Ergot. By C. Daglish, B.Pharm, Ph.C., and F. Wokes, Ph.D., B.Sc.

(14) Review of Analyses of Drugs taken under the Adulteration Acts. By J. F. Liverseege, Ph.C., F.I.C.

(15) The Preparation of Tablet Triturates for use in Hypodermic Injections. By G. W. G. Smithers, Ph.C.

(16) The Disintegration of Tablets. By C. L. M. Brown, Ph.C.

(17) The Preparation of Compressed Tablets. A Measurement of the Rate of Disintegration of Compressed Tablets. By H. Berry, B.Sc., A.I.C., Ph.C.

(18) Flower of Atropa Belladonna Linn. By T. E. Wallis, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C., and Rosemary Butterfield, B.Pharm.

(19) The Estimation of Small Quantities of Arsanilic Acid in Tryparsamide. By C. A. MacDonald, B.Sc., F.I.C., and G. J. Reynolds, A.I.C.

(20) Riboflavin in Liver Extract. By G. E. Shaw, B.Sc., Dip. Bact.

(21) The Preparation of Solutions of Gum Acacia for Intravenous Injection. By H. Gartside, B.Sc., Ph.C.

(22) Easton's Syrup: An Examination of the Changes occurring during Storage. By W. T. Wing, Ph.C.

(23) The Preservation of Pharmacopoeial Paraldehyde. By James S. Toal.

Advance copies of the papers are available for those desiring to study them before the meeting from the honorary general secretaries, British Pharmaceutical Conference, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, not later than Thursday, July 6.

Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

LANDORE CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturing chemists and fertiliser merchants carried on by the South Wales Chemical Co. at Millbrook Works, Landore, Swansea. Geo. Grant and Mrs. Gertrude M. Grant, Gamrie, Crymlyn Road, Skewen, Glam., directors.

J. A. HARTVIG & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes, sachets, dried flowers, essences, oils, spices, etc. Louise M. Hartvig and John A. Hartvig, 48 Charlotte Street, W.1, directors. R.O.: 48 Charlotte Street, W.1.

PRONTIX, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To acquire the benefit of certain existing chemical preparations, formulæ and trade marks relating to a breath deodorant known as "Prontex." John Mosley, 34 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, director. R.O.: 6 Vandon Street, S.W.1.

GEO. F. BOOME & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemical manufacturer carried on by Arthur H. Boome, trading as "Geo. F. Boome & Son" at Star Chemical Works, Watts Grove, Bow, E.3. Arthur H. Boome, St. Martins, 9 Park Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex, director.

RIDDELL PRODUCTS, LTD. (Public Company).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers and general dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, oils, ointments, dressings, antiseptics, etc. Jas. E. Jones, 86 Stockwell Park Road, S.W.9; Henry E. Manners, 16 Rumsey Road, Stockwell, S.W.9; Jarman M. LL. Jones, 1 Forest Edge, Buckhurst Hill, directors. No R.O. given.

SOYA MILLS, LTD. (Public Company).—Capital £25,000. Objects: To carry on the business of cultivators and millers of soya beans and other produce, manufacturers of by-products of soya beans, fertiliser manufacturers and dealers, etc. Geoffrey Arthur George Washington Fryatt, "Vagniacis," River Ash Estate, Shepperton, Middlesex; Wm. Hughes, Potters Farm, Ewelme, Oxford, director of Soya Bean Cultivation & By-Products, Ltd., directors. R.O.: Potters Farm, Ewelme, Oxford.

SANITAS TRUST, LTD.—Net profit totalled £62,401 in the year to May 31, 1939, compared with £91,276 in the previous year. The dividend is again 8½ per cent., tax free, but is payable on a doubled capital, as the bonus shares issued a year ago rank for the present distribution. The amount carried forward is £17,450. In the previous year £39,000 was placed to reserve and £12,716 carried forward.

SANGERS, LTD.—The directors' report and balance sheet for the financial year ended March 31, 1939, shows the net profit on trading, including dividends, interest receivable and transfer fees, is £220,842 11s. 3d., to which is added the balance from March 31, 1938, £224,000 7s. 2d., less staff benefit fund, £2,000; final dividend on ordinary stock of 15 per cent. (less tax) paid July 31, 1938, £65,457 16s. 4d., and special distribution at the rate of 1.479 pence per ordinary stock unit, out of capital profit realised on sale of shares (free of income taxation), £14,750; leaving a balance at March 31, 1938, of £141,792 10s. 10d., making the total available £362,635 2s. 1d., out of which the directors have allocated to income tax and N.D.C. £62,547 13s. 1d., and paid dividends (less tax) on 5½ per cent. preference stock, year to January 31, 1939, £14,355; 7½ per cent. preference stock, year to January 31, 1939, £13,593 15s.; interim dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary stock on January 31, 1939, £43,699 7s. 6d., leaving a balance of £228,439 6s. 6d. The directors recommend this amount should be appropriated as follows:—staff benefit fund, £2,000; to pay a final dividend of 15 per cent. (less tax) on the ordinary stock (making, with the interim dividend, a total of 25 per cent. for the year to March 31, 1939), £65,549 1s. 3d., leaving a balance to be carried forward of £160,890 5s. 3d. (subject to the accrued dividend on the 5½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. cumulative preference stocks for two months amounting to £4,658 2s. 6d.). Mr. A. T. Webb retires, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Mr. J. A. Evans, who was appointed by the board as an additional director during the year, also retires, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Warrants for the final dividend, after confirmation by the general meeting, will be posted on July 31, 1939, together with the half-year's dividend due on the 5½ per cent. and 7½ per cent. preference stocks.

Trade Notes

BEACH SUNTAN CREAM.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, are supplying the



display card illustrated herewith for drawing attention to Beach suntan lotion and the companion product which they have recently introduced, Beach suntan cream. The prices of these preparations are protected under the P.A.T.A. scheme, and display terms are also available.

VICHY DUBOIS.—Natural Mineral Water Suppliers, Ltd., 54 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, offer to send to chemists booklets and special terms in respect of Vichy Dubois. This is not only an

excellent table water but is efficacious in cases of digestive and urinary troubles. The water contains a large amount of carbon dioxide in solution as well as lithia, iron, alumina, caesium, rubidium, and so forth.

TI-TREE OIL.—W. Balchin, Ltd., 79 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, make an announcement on another page of this issue in regard to ti-tree oil, of which they state they hold large stocks.

BONUS OFFER.—Prichard & Constance (Mfg.), Ltd., 167 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, are making a bonus offer in connexion with Pompeian beauty preparations, details of which are given in their advertisement in this issue. The bonus is available until August 31.

HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.—Leath & Ross, homeopathic chemists, 342 Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6, announce that a new company has been formed to market their products in Holland. Inquiries should be addressed to Itapharm, Andriesskade 7, Amsterdam.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.—In the *C. & D.*, May 15, p. 552, we described and illustrated the new container and display stand introduced by F. C. Calvert & Co., Ltd., Manchester, 11, for their carbolic tooth powder. The company state that so great was the demand for this product that some delay occurred in dispatching bonus orders during June. The bonus offer has now been extended to July 15 to permit the replacing of a repeat order on the same terms.

NEW VACCINE BOTTLE.—Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd., 38 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1, have introduced a new type of multiple vaccine bottle the construction of which is shown in the company's advertisement in this issue. The bottle has already met with a good demand and appreciative comments at home and overseas.

GRENOVILLE PERFUMERY.—Grenoville, Ltd., 76 Chiswell Street, London, E.C.1, are the sole concessionaires in this country for the Grenoville perfumery of Paris. There is available in connexion with these products some distinctive show material such as that illustrated herewith.

PRIZES FOR WINDOW DISPLAY.—Thomas Hedley & Co., Ltd., Brettenham House, Wellington Street, London, W.C.2, ask us to point out that the window displays of Drene shampoo in connexion with the "Daily Mail" Show and Sell Contest can be made at any time during the period of the contest. The closing date for receiving entries is July 15.

ANZORA.—As from July 7 the selling agents for Anzora Viola, Anzora cream, Nuzora and associated products manufactured by the Anzora Perfumery Co. will be Newbery & Phillips, Ltd., 31 Banner Street, London, E.C.1. An advertising campaign in connexion with these products will be conducted in national and provincial newspapers during July and August.



Summer Outings

A SUNDAY EXCURSION.—Thirty members and friends of the Crosby Pharmacists' Association travelled to Ingleton, via Gisburn and Settle, on June 25. After lunch at the Ingleboro' Hotel, the afternoon was spent in visiting the waterfalls, the more energetic members also exploring one of the caves under Ingleborough. The return journey, via Lancaster, was made after tea.

COACH TOUR INTO DERBYSHIRE.—Coventry and Warwickshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and Coventry Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union participated in a combined outing to the Peak District on June 22. Fifty members and their friends left Coventry in motor coaches after lunch, and travelled via Coleshill, Lichfield and Burton-on-Trent to Ashbourne, where a halt of an hour was made to enable members to explore Dovedale. Matlock Bath was reached at 6.30 p.m., after a delightful drive through Derbyshire scenery. After tea, the return journey was made via Belper, Ambergate, Derby, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

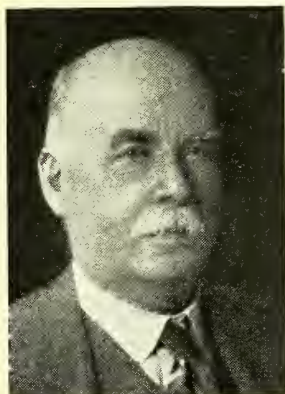
WORKS VISIT.—Over seventy members of the North Staffs Branch visited Evans' Biological Institute, Runcorn, on June 22. They were welcomed by Mr. Herbert Evans (founder), and Dr. A. H. Mitchell (medical director). After a preliminary inspection of the stables and small-animals' house the party had tea. They were afterwards divided into six groups and escorted through the following departments: analytical chemistry; bacteriology; chemotherapeutical products; serum production; physiology; sterile distribution; works (biological products). The visitors were later entertained to dinner by Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. Mr. W. F. Redfern (chairman of the Branch) proposed a vote of thanks which was seconded by Mr. H. C. Shaw (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council).

COMBINED EXCURSION TO MARGATE.—The combined staffs of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., and Dakin Bros., Ltd., held their annual outing on June 10. By popular vote Margate had been selected as the destination and those participating were offered the choice of travel by coach or train. Lunch was served to a company of 300, Mr. E. A. Umney presiding, supported by his co-directors. Mr. T. S. Widdowson gave examples of the high esteem in which Wright, Layman & Umney Ltd., and products of the firm were held, and Mr. Conder, replying, gave an equally satisfactory account of the overseas business. Awards were presented to a number of motor drivers, many of whom hold the Gold Medal of the National Safety First Association.

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The summer outing of the Western Pharmacists' Association, held on June 22, took the form adopted in recent years of a visit to a factory in the afternoon and an evening mystery coach tour. On this occasion the party met at Baker Street and was conveyed by coach to Slough, when a visit was made to the factory of Horlicks, Ltd. The party was then entertained to tea by Messrs. Horlicks. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. H. C. E. Glover (president of the Association) and seconded by Mr. C. A. Noble. Mr. Monks replied on behalf of the firm. After leaving Slough the coach conveyed the party to Stoke Poges, where a halt was made to visit the famous church and the Stoke Poges "gardens of remembrance." The drive was continued through Burnham Beeches, where the rhododendrons were at their best, and Beaconsfield, to Marlow, where the party embarked on a steamer for a cruise to Maidenhead. At Maidenhead the coach journey was resumed to the Dumb Bell Hotel, Taplow, where supper was served before the return to London.

Personalities

COLONEL SIR WILLIAM WYLEY (Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry), celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday on June 12. As Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire he was entertained at the Masonic Hall, Coventry, by a large number of local Freemasons. During the evening Col. Wyley dedicated an organ, provided by the brethren for the new Lodge room. After the banquet a cheque for 250 guineas was presented to him for the equipment of a ward in Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital to commemorate the event. Among those present were: Wor. Bro. W. A. Bales, P.P.G.D., P.M. Alchemy Lodge; Bro. J. C. Lee Gordon (Clerk to Coventry Insurance Committee), W.M. St. John's Lodge; Wor. Bro. C. H. Welton, I.P.M. Trinity Lodge; Wor. Bro. H. Wetton, I.P.M. Stoneleigh Lodge, and Bro. W. B. M.



SIR WILLIAM WYLEY

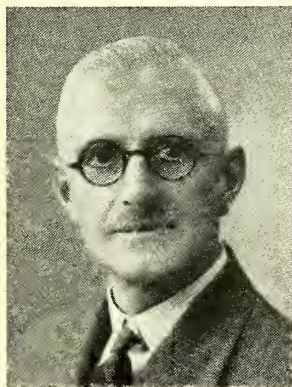
Wyley, St. Michael's Lodge.

MR. JOHN A. HICKSON, M.P.S., Burton-on-Trent, has been elected a member of the local town council.

MR. C. H. BILL has been appointed managing director in charge of sales of Grenoville, Ltd., perfume manufacturers, London, E.C.1.

MR. G. E. BOWMAN, a director of Goodalls (Leeds), Ltd., manufacturing chemists, has resigned from the company. Mr. Bowman's resignation breaks a family chain of over 100 years of direct connexion with the wholesale and retail trade.

MR. G. H. L. HAW, the new chairman of Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (see *C. & D.*, June 3, p. 590), is best known as Harold Haw and is one of the most popular figures in West Riding pharmacy. For two years past he has been general manager for Goodalls, Ltd. (manufacturing and wholesale chemists, Leeds), but until then his career was entirely in the retail. Born at Keighley in 1886, he was apprenticed to pharmacy with Mr. Edwin Yewdall, Ph.C., Leeds, and qualified in 1907. He started business almost immediately, also joining the Leeds Chemists' Association, to whose council he was elected in 1908. He has since had businesses at Silsden and Blackpool, is a former chairman of Keighley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and for some time served on the executive of the West Yorkshire Federated Chambers of Trade. Returning to settle in Leeds, he was re-elected to the council of Leeds Branch of the Society in 1929 and has been on that body ever since. He is a past-chairman of Leeds Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union and has served on the Leeds Committee of the Photographic Dealers' Association and on the Leeds Pharmaceutical Committee. He was chairman of the entertainments committee during the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Leeds, 1934, and has been closely identified with the social side of pharmaceutical affairs in Leeds throughout his membership. He is usually to be found at the piano at annual dinners and Benevolent Fund functions, whether the rest of the entertainers be amateur or professional. He has served as a delegate to Pharmaceutical Conference and N.P.U. national gatherings on various occasions. Recently much of his leisure has been taken up with Air-Raid Precautions work (he is a senior warden).



MR. G. HAROLD HAW

shire Federated Chambers of Trade. Returning to settle in Leeds, he was re-elected to the council of Leeds Branch of the Society in 1929 and has been on that body ever since. He is a past-chairman of Leeds Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union and has served on the Leeds Committee of the Photographic Dealers' Association and on the Leeds Pharmaceutical Committee. He was chairman of the entertainments committee during the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Leeds, 1934, and has been closely identified with the social side of pharmaceutical affairs in Leeds throughout his membership. He is usually to be found at the piano at annual dinners and Benevolent Fund functions, whether the rest of the entertainers be amateur or professional. He has served as a delegate to Pharmaceutical Conference and N.P.U. national gatherings on various occasions. Recently much of his leisure has been taken up with Air-Raid Precautions work (he is a senior warden).

MR. ARTHUR E. BREAKSPEAR, M.P.S., Maidenhead, has been elected to the committee of the Maidenhead regatta.

MR. P. F. ROWSELL, C.B.E., Exeter (a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society), has been re-elected chairman of the finance committee of the Devon county council.

MR. W. STARR has been appointed North of England representative of Sterns, Ltd., London, E.C.2. Mr. Starr is the son of the late Mr. W. Starr who represented the company for thirty-five years.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

McGOURTY.—At the Leinster Nursing Home, Dublin, on June 2, the wife of Michael T. McGourty, M.P.S.I., Dundalk, of a son.

Marriages

BOAGEY—STOKER.—At the Sacred Heart Church, Redcar, on June 24, John V. Boagey, M.P.S., 223 Acklam Road South, Middlesbrough, to Edna Stoker.

CALLAGHAN—TURNER.—At Beeston, Nottingham, on June 24, James C. Callaghan, Ph.C., Morley, Leeds, to Dorothy M. Turner.

DUNLOP—BELTON.—At St. Matthew's Church, Leeds, on June 24, James M. Dunlop to Patricia M. Louise, daughter of the late Mr. E. R. Belton, chemist and druggist, Leeds.

FORD—McCLYMONT.—On June 23, Henry G. Ford, M.P.S., 16 Uttometer Road, Mickleover, Derbyshire, to Elspeth McClymont.

McMILLAN—DALZIEL.—At Troqueer Church, Dumfries, on June 22, James S. McMillan, M.P.S., Dumfries, to Henrietta H. Dalziel.

STEWART—DUTHIE.—At Glasgow, on June 16, John Stewart to Beatrice T. Duthie, M.P.S.

TULLY—CLARK.—At the Scotia Hotel, Edinburgh, on June 10, John S. S. Tully, M.P.S., to Isabella M. Clark.

Silver Wedding

HAYBALL—ARNOTT.—On June 24, 1914, at the parish church of St. Thomas, Lymington, Hants, Edward Tom Hayball, M.P.S., to Madeline Arnott. Present address: 436 Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby.

Deaths

BLOOR.—On June 10, Mr. Frederick Arthur Bloor, M.P.S., 171 High Street, Longton, Staffs. Mr. Bloor qualified in 1894.

HAYCOCK.—Suddenly, at Arnside, on June 5, whilst on holiday. Mr. John Haycock, Ph.C., F.I.C., aged fifty-five. Mr. Haycock qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1908 and as a pharmaceutical chemist the following year, and at the time of his death had been appointed a director of E. W. Sleath & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Manchester. He had been analytical chemist to E. W. Sleath & Co. since December, 1924. The funeral took place at Great Glen Church, Leicester, on June 11.

KENNEDY.—At Kingarth, Blairhill, Coatbridge, on June 9. Mr. Robert Kennedy, M.P.S. Mr. Kennedy qualified in 1898.

McJANNET.—On June 11, Mr. James McJannet, Ph.C., Mill Cottage, Pett, Sussex, formerly of South Africa, aged eighty-seven. Mr. McJannet qualified in 1872 and passed the Major examination in 1873.

SUMNER.—On June 15, Mr. Henry Alfred Sumner, M.P.S., 43 Eridgman Street, Bolton, aged seventy-seven.

WALKER.—At Hawarden, on May 20, Mr. Joseph Walker, M.P.S., Brackendale, Mancot, Chester, aged eighty-five.



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The  **CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

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Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

W/13	Arola feeding meal for horses	B/27	Glacier suntan cream
T/22	Ausoline beetle paste	S/26	Serventi's henna
B/26	Bedisol bedding for dogs	H/20	Softnit washing squares
E/27	Brewster's gout and rheumatism pills	S/26	Sweida Macassar oil
		L/18	Twin Sisters cleansing pads

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXXI July 1, 1939 NO. 3099

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The Chancellor Retracts

So far as chemists are concerned, this year's Budget must be unique. In the first place, two of the proposals, the imposition of duties on photographic film and the repeal of the medicine stamp duties, directly and greatly affected their business. Secondly, during the progress of the Finance Bill to the Statute Book (at the Committee stage, on June 22), both proposals were withdrawn by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The photographic duties were rescinded owing to difficulties of application in the cinema industry, and photographic dealers should note that manufacturers reduced the prices of films and plates on June 24. This imposition and withdrawal has involved the manufacturers of photographic material in considerable expense, but it would appear that on the whole dealers will stand to gain slightly as the manufacturers have announced their intention of refunding the excess paid to them. Dealers will probably be asked to notify the manufacturers of invoices relating to film purchased since the introduction of the Budget and will be credited with the amount in excess of the pre-Budget prices. The Photographic Dealers' Association is recommending its members to make refunds to their customers in event of anyone asking for it, but obviously many customers, for example those who were away at the seaside during Whitsuntide, are not likely to make such a request. This action on the part of the dealers should increase the goodwill of their business. The importers of photographic film had, of course, paid the extra Customs duty from the time of the introduction of the Budget, and it is understood that the amount above that previously enforced will be refunded to them subsequently. In the case of manufacturers in this country, no payments had been made to the Government, but the manufacturers had given a bond that they would pay any duty involved when the Finance Bill became an Act. Although not put to expense in this direction, the manufacturers had installed various apparatus, such as comptometers, to comply with official regu-

lations and have been involved in further expense in connexion with alterations to automatic machines held by their dealers.

The fact that the medicine stamp duties are to be retained another year (see p. 13) is mainly due to the efforts of pharmacists themselves and their organisations. It is remarkable that over 200 Members of Parliament should range themselves against the Chancellor who in announcing his decision said: "... I shall be acting in the way which the Committee as a whole would desire, if I say that I am willing to maintain these present duties for another year ..." Now that a year's respite has been gained, it is to be hoped that chemists will not relinquish the determination they have shown and seek the upholding of their traditional rights in the sale of drugs and medicines. This is a matter in which the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union, on statutory and trade matters respectively, should take the lead, and it is a great pity that the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not seek advice from these bodies before framing his proposals. Prior to introducing the Budget, he had apparently studied with care the Report of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines and had also consulted certain interested bodies—and the net result is that he has now had to retract the proposals he put forward. There has been much confused thinking on this subject even among journals connected with the drug trade, and only quite recently "The Manufacturing Chemist" declared:—

There may be good reason for qualified pharmacists enjoying a monopoly of the sale of medicines, but differential taxation is a clumsy method of ensuring this. It is in any case a privilege which is difficult to maintain in a system of distribution based on packaged, advertised proprietaries.

It is the essence of the pharmacists' claim to this monopoly that the dispenser of medicine should not only be satisfied of the quality and purity of the medicine but that it is suitable to the condition of the purchaser. Yet a package of proprietary medicine is handed over the chemist's counter with as little inquiry and formality as over a grocer's. Nor does a claim for a monopoly of the sale of drugs come gracefully from a retailer who stocks his shop with the wares of the fancy goods, hardware and grocery store.

Such statements surely result from a superficial knowledge of the drug trade, while the use of the word "monopoly" in close association with proprietary remedies is, to say the least, questionable. The modern proprietary originated as a patent, and what is a patent if it is not a monopoly? The very name "proprietary" suggests monopoly, and, as if that is not sufficient, it may be recalled that to-day most proprietary remedies are sold under a trade mark, surely an excellent example of an attempt to obtain a monopoly by branding. The duties and licence were intended as an imposition on remedies made and sold by those who had had no medical or pharmaceutical training; but in modern times such remedies have been mass-produced and advantage has been taken of the "mass of confused verbiage" to avoid the duties. The reason for the need for reform of the Medicine Stamp Acts lies primarily in the fact that it was the duty of no official department to close the breaches made during the past three decades and, to use Sir John Simon's expression in regard to another matter, "... the ingenuities of those concerned, which are of course very great, developed a system, perfectly legitimately, but

undoubtedly with a view to avoiding the higher duty . . .” The Chancellor, in announcing his decision to postpone repeal of medicine-stamp duties, also stated: “. . . We must see whether it is possible to examine the position, both as regards the possibility of this or any other tax and also as regards the aspect of public health.” For pharmacists, the year’s respite is also a year of opportunity to assist the Chancellor in his re-examination of the position.

Tax the Monopoly—not the Medicine

PUBLIC health has developed in the twentieth century into a matter of supreme national importance, as is evident from the succession of new laws protecting the public from the abuse and misuse of drugs. The policy adopted by Parliament for this purpose has been to pass an Act empowering a Department of State to deal with each particular public menace by rules and regulations within the terms of the statute. The first successful application of this principle was the stamping out of the scourge of habit-forming drugs by the drastic powers accorded to the Home Office. This undoubtedly led to potentially harmful medicines also being placed under its control—by the poison law enacted in 1933. The dangers of quack remedies and abortifacients have remained virtually unchecked, despite their being the subject of inquiries and recommendations by Parliamentary Committees, and agreement by all parties that the health of the nation is endangered by exploitation of the fears of the community.

The Ministry of Health was created by Act of Parliament in 1919 to take over and administer health-insurance matters and at the same time to exercise control over the purity of food and drugs. A puzzling question since its creation is why the opportunity was not taken to extend its powers to drug-control as a whole (including proprietary medicines). This mystery was revealed during the debate on the medicine-stamp duties (p. 13) when Sir A. Wilson explained that, when the Ministry was “in the first flush of youth and interested in health,” what was virtually an agreed Bill passed through all its stages in the House of Lords on August 6, 1920, and then “a hidden hand strangled it.” A further revelation by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is that the Board of Customs and Excise constitutes the broken link in the chain of statutory control of medicines owing to the archaic stamp duties on patent medicines being unworkable in lawful manner.

The continuation of the “existing bundle of statutes” for a period of probation during the current tax year is in the doubtful hope that co-operation between Government departments might result in a new mode of control of proprietary remedies on a taxation basis. It is difficult to see how the Ministry of Health can interest itself in this problem, since proprietary remedies are at present excluded from its authority.

The simplest way of rectifying the impossible position of the Customs and Excise, as a collector of taxes from dutiable remedies, is to insert a clause in the Finance Act for the tax year applying the stamp duty to the monopoly instead of to the medicine. Tax evasion is possible at present owing to the definition of a “proprietary” being linked to claims therefor as a remedy, whereas the taxable profit in advertised remedies is derived from the maintenance of a monopoly of manufacture in one form or another. Such sole and exclusive right to make and vend a proprietary remedy bears no relation to its intrinsic worth as a medicine

or the price the public pays for its fancy in regard to such so-called “patent” medicines—a misleading misnomer.

The imposition of the medicine-stamp duties in a manner both lawful and just could be readily effected by a clause in the Finance Act defining the application to the tax on a proprietary medicine in terms of the monopoly which it enjoys, viz. :—

- (1) A “proprietary medicine” to be defined as any medicinal substance or preparation used or recommended for the treatment of human ailments for which proprietary rights are created and/or claimed by brand name, trade name, trade mark, letters patent or other means of identification for trade purposes conferring upon the manufacturer the sole and exclusive right of making and/or supplying such proprietary medicine for sale under such rights to the public whether by retail in open shop or by mail order or otherwise. [This includes simple and compounded drugs, but excludes supply by prescription and wholesale.]
- (2) “Known, admitted and approved remedies” to be defined as pharmaceutical preparations which are not the subject of proprietary or monopoly rights, and the making, compounding and vending thereof to be restricted to persons authorised to carry on a business comprising the retail sale of drugs. [This ensures that the sale of domestic medicines is subject to the personal supervision and control of a registered pharmacist.]

The foregoing provides a clear-cut distinction between proprietary and non-proprietary medicines. The maker of the monopoly medicine by paying the stamp duty has *prima facie* evidence in law of his right thereto. The traditional rights of the pharmacist as a duly qualified vendor of drugs is conserved in comprehensive manner, in accordance with the intention of pharmacy law as interpreted by the Lord Chief Justice.

The change-over would not interfere with trading in branded medicines, and would bring in additional revenue whenever a simple drug is supplied direct to the public under a fancy name or “known” remedies are retailed as “own-name” medicines.

Control of “quack” remedies advertised for treatment of incurable diseases requires a “misbranding” law and the first step in this direction would be to place proprietary medicines within the purview of the Ministry of Health *via* the food and drug ordinances.

“Whichever is the Greater”

THE duty on light hydrocarbon oils was introduced in 1928, and it was originally fixed at fourpence per gallon. Later the rate was increased to eightpence, and a further addition brought the duty up to the present level of ninepence per gallon. A product wholly liable to this impost cannot be made liable to an alternative duty even if the latter is greater. If, however, the product is only partly liable to the light hydrocarbon oil duty, an alternative duty, as for instance, the general *ad valorem* of 10 per cent., is imposed if its infliction results in Customs collecting a greater amount of duty. These rulings are well known to and have been accepted by the trade.

Customs ruled that foreign white camphor oil was a light hydrocarbon oil and wholly dutiable as such. Importers’ Customs entries have invariably been made under this classification and the appropriate rate of duty paid. When

the Import Duties Act, 1932, was introduced white camphor oil continued to be liable to the light hydrocarbon oil tax. Even if it had been added to the Free List, under the former Act, as was brown camphor oil, it would still have been liable to the light hydrocarbon oil duty. This duty, either at eightpence or ninepence per gallon, on a product valued at prices ranging from 40s. to 80s. per cwt., brought in more revenue than if the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty had been imposed. Recently, owing to a world shortage of white camphor oil, prices have risen to as high as 240s. per cwt., duty paid. A consignment was landed in London early last month and, according to Customs former ruling, it was entered as a light hydrocarbon oil, and duty at the rate of ninepence per gallon tendered. The declared value of this consignment was close up to 200s. per cwt., c.i.f. To the importer's amazement Customs, so we are advised, rejected the entry and ruled that the goods were not liable to the hydrocarbon oil duty but to the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. The amount of duty thus claimed was approximately doubled. Customs have put a stop on the goods at the docks and have advised the importers they must apply for permission to amend their entry. If and when they do this, they will, no doubt, be fined for "making a wrong entry," although neither they nor the trade were warned of this revision of classification.

This consignment was shipped from the same source as many former importations on which the light hydrocarbon oil duty has been accepted without question by the authorities. A dock sample has been approved by the importer's customer, who states it is identical with former shipments. Apparently, the only difference is that in former cases the *ad valorem* duty would have brought in less revenue than the hydrocarbon oil duty, while in this instance, the imposition of the 10 per cent. tax will result in payment of about double the amount of duty. It is not a practicable proposition, and it would be impolitic for an importer to attempt to contest this arbitrary ruling on the part of the authorities, but we are in entire agreement with the trade that, for future guidance, they are entitled to be advised under what classification for duty purposes they are to

enter white camphor oil. For instance, when values drop back to about 60s. per cwt., c.i.f., will they be correct in entering the goods under the Import Duties Act, 1932, and paying duty on the basis of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* (six shillings per cwt.), as at present instructed, or will Customs once again demand ninepence per gallon (about ten shillings per cwt.), under the light hydrocarbon oils duty? If it has now been decided that, in the past, white camphor oil has been wrongly classified as a light hydrocarbon oil, we suggest importers might reasonably request Customs to refund quite an appreciable amount of excess duty which they have paid during the past ten years.

Ti-Tree Oil

For some time past the London stocks of this Australian oil appear to have been limited, and, according to former reports from some shippers, there was also a shortage at the source, due, it was stated, to drought and bush fires. At the same time, with the many uses of this oil becoming recognised, consumption has slowly but steadily increased. The London market quotations advanced sharply some months ago, and the higher level of values has since been maintained. The current quotation for a fair quantity is about 52s. 6d. per gallon, and up to 60s. is being quoted for single gallon tins. A report now to hand from a source that claims to be one of the leading distillers of this oil indicates that better supplies are now available for shipment, with bulk quantities of one or two thousand gallons ready for prompt despatch. The report adds that the output capacity, for which the raw material and plant are available, can be substantially increased in New South Wales. A scheme of re-afforestation has also been planned in the Richmond and Clarence rivers areas which will ensure an increasing supply of raw material for the future. While there are many varieties of ti-tree common to Australia, the true oil is obtained from *Melaleuca Alternifolia*, and it is this species which is being propagated in New South Wales. It is satisfactory to learn that there is no acute shortage of this Empire oil at the source, and that arrangements are being made substantially to increase production. The total consumption of ti-tree oil in this country is still comparatively modest, and most of the business is for orders of small quantities. Such a trade may not warrant the importation of large bulk quantities, particularly at current values. Apparently, for these reasons, stocks on the London market continue somewhat restricted, with prices maintained at the recent advances.

Stamp Duties Repeal Postponed

IN the course of the debate on the Finance Bill in the House of Commons (in Committee), on June 22, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir John Simon) announced that he was willing to maintain the medicine-stamp duties for another year. His announcement was made at the conclusion of a section of the debate on Clause 7 (dealing with stamp duties repeal) that lasted nearly two hours. The following are among points made by various speakers during the debate, as given in nearly sixteen pages in the Official Report (copies of which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, price 6d.):—

MR. GRAHAM WHITE: The chief reason why it was proposed to abolish these duties was that the Government was in serious difficulties with regard to administration of the law. One of the things which has excited my admiration in recent years in connexion with the Finance Bill has been the resource and ability of the Treasury in dealing with difficult situations. I cannot think it is beyond the capacity of the Treasury, particularly under the leadership of the Chancellor, with his great legal experience, to devise changes adequate to deal with the difficulties apprehended. In any case, I submit it is not the duty of the Government to abandon revenue because they apprehend difficulties in administration. I should have hoped we were moving in this country towards adoption of a nationwide medical service, but if we are to throw over these duties

and allow the sale of remedies of one kind or another to go on without let or hindrance as to place, quantity or description, that can only be an attack upon the national health service of the country.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON: There is general agreement that the present duties are archaic and should go, and that they should be replaced by something better and more effective. The proposal to leave out the Clause [Clause 7] will give the Government the opportunity to reconsider the whole matter, the bearings of which are much wider than merely revenue. The desire of the House, signified by more than two hundred members, to defer repeal has a further significance. It expresses a conviction that removal of the duties will, unless others are substituted, facilitate extension of a trade which urgently needs control and restriction. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise, on April 27 or 28, within two or three days of the Budget, issued a circular to the trade in which they intimated that the duty was to be repealed, and that there would be a refund in certain circumstances of stamp duty and stamps already in the possession of members of the trade.

MR. FLEMING: What was the date of that circular?

SIR ARNOLD WILSON: I am told it appeared in the pharmaceutical Press on April 28, but the date is a blank. The Chancellor, in announcing his decision on April 25, was at pains to emphasise the archaic nature of the duties, which no

one questions, and gave three reasons why alternative duties proposed by the select committee were unacceptable: (1) Genuine medicines of real healing value would be taxed; (2) there would be difficulties of administration; (3) he had received many objections to the proposals of the select committee. We are all agreed that genuine medicines of real healing value would be taxed under the Select Committee's scheme, and to a greater extent than at present. Whatever the original intention was 130 years ago, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise did not in practice maintain any attempt to distinguish between the relative values of the various drugs. I can see no objection to taxing proprietary medicines and preparations, whether medical or quasi-nutritive, whether aids to beauty or to health, to sleep or to relieve pain. We shall be the only country in Europe and almost the only country in the world, except the United States, certainly the only part of His Majesty's Dominions, where patent medicines and proprietary medicines are not taxed. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, in his annual report for 1934, almost invited the taxation of medicines, even of the sort prescribed by doctors. On page 69 of his report, he says: "A considerable portion of the total outlay of drugs prescribed by the medical profession, averaging 3s. per head, could be limited without detriment, indeed with advantage, and to the proper treatment of the people." A year later, in his report, he said: "In some areas, insured persons have acquired a habit of medicine drinking, which the medical practitioners of these areas are reluctant to control. It has been said by representative practitioners that a large proportion of the present physicking of the population is wholly unnecessary and that if all doctors felt themselves free to order only such medicinal treatment as in their unfettered judgment they considered necessary, the cost of prescribing would at once fall spectacularly. It is difficult to reconcile ourselves to the wasteful expenditure on drugs of large sums which otherwise would be available for more effective means of treatment."

Tax on all Medicines Envisaged

We do not object to taxing medicines on a reasonable scale, whether of healing value or not. Better tax them than sugar or tea. The second objection of my Right Hon. friend was in regard to difficulties of administration. I will not differ from him or his department on this matter, but the latter has in the last two and a half years made no attempt to devise an alternative scheme. Is it to go on record that no scheme can be evolved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for a reasonable tax on medicinal preparations? Has the drug trade defeated the Commissioners? I find it hard to believe. I am assured that there have been no consultations, officially or unofficially, with representative interests. Some of the largest druggists in the country have stated that they were not consulted. The National Pharmaceutical Union and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain were not consulted. If there are difficulties of administration to-day, the blame lies with those who have, for the past twenty years, seen the revenue from this tax steadily decreasing owing to forms of avoidance. My Right Hon. friend's third point is that he has in the past two and a half years received many objections to the Select Committee's proposals. He has not disclosed the nature of these objections, nor their authors, but I am assured that there is no responsible body in the drug trade which would not prefer a revision of taxation to repeal. Several trade organisation associations have made that clear. His fourth point is that the Select Committee's scheme is impracticable. I will not venture to differ from him, but I suggest it is for his department to devise an alternative. The Committee were not asked to consider whether the tax should be abolished. Their terms of reference were to say how it should be reformed. A letter had been written by my Right Hon. friend's predecessor to a member of the Committee saying that the Treasury could not, on revenue grounds, contemplate abolition. If that was the case in 1935, surely it is a still greater case to-day. Elsewhere my Right Hon. friend says: "Not only are the present duties unworkable—they are being worked unlawfully and our action has been challenged." The firm which has thrown down this challenge is Messrs. Woolworth, whose managing director appeared before the Select Committee to give evidence. He handed to the chairman the pleadings he had put forward in an action against the Crown—an action that was abandoned when the Committee was set up because—I quote from the

Committee's proceedings—"it was no longer worth while to indulge in prolonged litigation as to the true construction of what it is hoped will be amended and clarified as a result of the present investigations." What has happened since we do not know, but it seems clear that this firm has a claim for damages which the law officers of the Crown consider might be good.

Danger of Monopolistic Organisations

If, however, there was ever an example of the potential danger of these great monopolistic organisations, it is that a single one of them can be paying so much duty on a single type of goods that it may, on a purely legal technicality, be in a position to put a pistol to the head of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The managing director said he wanted to sell more drugs and he could sell them in greater quantities in 2d. or 3d. packets than in 6d. packets, and the stamp duty prevented him selling in smaller quantities. So it comes to this, that every child who was old enough to go to Woolworth's or some similar institution could buy any drug, provided it was not on the list of poisons. I accept the statement of the Chancellor, based no doubt on the opinion of the law officers, that taxes were being levied which could be successfully challenged in the courts, but many of us would have preferred to have seen the Government lose an action, even if it involved a large refund. We ourselves should have preferred to see retrospective legislation introduced. There are two reasons why proprietary medicaments in the best sense should be taxed. In the first place, they are a suitable subject for taxation, which would bring in anything from three million to five million pounds, or more if cosmetics were taxed. The other is that taxation will facilitate control, which without taxation is impossible. My Right Hon. friend says this is a matter for the Minister of Health, and that it is for him to bring in a Bill, but quoted him as saying that he does not think the repeal of the medicine-stamp duty would have any adverse effect on the nation's health. The Minister of Health's loyalty to the Chancellor has led him to a view which is inconsistent with anything that his own department has said, and contrary to the opinion of every medical man I know. The removal of the tax will inevitably create a fresh vested interest which it will be exceedingly difficult to ignore in future. I agree that chemists have had a certain protection hitherto, but we two hundred members hold that they should have that protection. Pharmaceutical chemists are as necessary as doctors. They are an integral part of the National Health Insurance scheme. The "co-ops."

MR. ALEXANDER: We have 250 pharmaceutical departments with qualified chemists.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON: I make no reflection on them. They have 250 qualified men who are available in case of emergency. It is not right, in our view, to put such men at a disadvantage. They ought to be protected in some degree from competition by grocers, cheap-jack stores and hawkers. The repeal of the tax will discourage publication of formulas. This is a matter of real importance. There was sold in the United States three years ago an elixir which caused ninety-three deaths in three months. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health says in his 1937 report "This regrettable occurrence illustrates the dangers that may arise from the distribution of new drugs or new forms of known preparations without adequate experimental chemical tests. It also emphasises the absolute necessity in such cases of full disclosure of formulas. In this instance, had the presence of certain chemicals been disclosed, some at least of the physicians who prescribed the preparation would have refrained from doing so." Most of us have lost all hope that the Ministry of Health will promote a Bill dealing with proprietary medicines. Such a Bill was put forward in 1920, and it went through all its stages in another place. The Ministry of Health was then in the first flush of youth, and interested in health. Here was virtually an agreed Bill, and one of the greatest value. Then a hidden hand strangled it. We never heard of it again. At least ten attempts have been made by private members since to get a Bill on that subject through Parliament. They have all failed. Now, in the 5s. stamp booklets to be bought at post offices you will find drugs being advertised which have been specifically banned by name by the whole Press of Fleet Street as being too fraudulent for any Fleet Street newspaper—and they are not all squeamish. I beg of my Right Hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to look on this matter not from the point of view of a purely

revenue matter, but as affecting the health of the whole nation. It is impossible, as I see it, to differentiate in this matter between taxation and control.

DR. HADEN GUEST: I would like to read one paragraph written by a chemist in my constituency which really puts the matter in a simple form. He says "I feel that the repeal of this duty will be greatly to the disadvantage of the general public, and in addition it will be a great injustice to all young pharmaceutical students who are spending much time studying the properties of drugs." This is really the essence of the whole thing. Repeal of this duty will be a tremendous advantage to certain large interests. The Select Committee point out in their report that at a moderate estimate the trade amounts to twenty million pounds a year. How is that trade built up? I quote from the report:—"It is built up by making the people, largely the poor and less well-educated, spend more money than they can afford on remedies of little or no efficiency, with an accompanying indirect danger to health as a result of their not seeking medical and surgical treatment in time." If this duty is repealed, what will be the effect? Let me read a moderate statement of a pharmaceutical organisation. "Unless some further change in the law is made, any person or persons can from September next make and supply medicines to the public through any vendor or automatic machine without disclosing the composition of the medicines sold. This will most likely result in a great increase of so-called cures of unknown content for self-medication, which would constitute a grave public danger." The proposal will further depress the status of pharmaceutical chemists—already depressed by the unfair competition of huge general-store organisations—and it has long been the opinion of a good many medical people that the status of the trained chemist and druggist ought to be raised. In France they are on a higher professional level than in this country, and to them is confided the whole business of making up and prescribing medicines. I think we should be in a very much better state in this country if that were done rather than that we should throw the gate open to every kind of adulterated patent medicines of a secret kind. If the Chancellor persists in his desire to repeal this tax, there ought to be given, through the Government Front Bench, an unequivocal undertaking that they will bring forward legislation to control the whole of the patent-medicine and patent-instrument industry.

SIR HENRY MORRIS-JONES: The retail chemists unquestionably have a definite grievance in this provision of the Finance Bill. After all, they are a statutory body. They have a course of training of many years; they have to submit to certain regulations, and to pay a registration fee, licence fees and so on. They have been given a statutory position because they provide facilities which cannot be provided by any other class.

DR. EDITH SUMMERSKILL: When we were debating Clause 3, the Chancellor told the Committee he had decided to withdraw the tax on films because it had taken time for his experts to discover just what the repercussions of the proposal would be on the country. I ask him whether his experts have decided and informed him what the repercussions of this clause will be. I wonder if he realises that, if this tax is repealed, an opportunity will be given to every bogus patent-medicine vendor to flood the market with any preparation he likes, without any obligation to put the formula on the box.

Poisonous and Valueless Medicines

The Chancellor of the Exchequer feels perhaps that the public are prevented from getting poisons because of certain regulations but that is not so. [An example was cited.] Another point is with regard to cough mixtures that are entirely valueless. A manufacturer knows that if, as a result of giving an overdose of his mixture to a child, a fatal accident occurred, the sale of his preparation would cease forthwith and it is a fact that there are on the market cough mixtures which are so useless that a baby a year old could swallow the whole bottle without any ill effect. People ask why is it that these preparations have such a sale. As regards price it will have been noticed that there are many preparations which appear to have a standard price, and in the case of many of them the standard price is 1s. 3d. That is made up somewhat as follows: the preparation itself and the packing generally cost about 1½d. The distribution costs ½d., showcards about 1d., the wholesaler gets 2d. and the retailer 3d. That leaves about 5d. or 6d., which is spent on advertising. In other words, these colossal sums of money are used simply to deceive the public. The prepara-

tions are not sold because of their intrinsic worth, but because the people whom the Chancellor of the Exchequer is now going to aid and abet employ the finest advertising experts and psychologists in order, in my opinion, to mislead the public. Therefore, I ask the Chancellor to protect those people who are in need of protection.

Co-operative Societies' Viewpoint

MR. ALEXANDER: I think it would be wrong for anyone who appeared as I did before the Select Committee as a witness and gave evidence in accordance with the Chancellor's decision not to say so in this Chamber. I hope that no members on deciding how they will vote will consider merely the parts of the Select Committee's Report which Sir Arnold Wilson put before them, but will consider the whole of that Report. I represent an organisation of 8,500,000 people, mainly of the working class, and we have no room for support of a small limited company with more or less a monopoly of expenditure. We are aware that there is a certain amount of misleading advertising of these medicines and are against advertisement of worthless remedies. We are prepared to say that in our experience in two classes of business—with ordinary stores which have a licence to sell patent medicines over the counter and with proper pharmaceutical establishments with qualified assistants in charge—the great danger is that the Government stamp will give a medicine an imprimatur in the eyes of the uninformed.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON: Is it not a fact that no guarantee is written on the stamp?

MR. ALEXANDER: I know that is true. I can only speak from the testimony of those who have been in the business for a long time. I put the case to the Select Committee that the range of duties was unnecessarily high and ought to be abolished. We who appeared as witnesses were never informed of what the Hon. Member has said, that there was never any question of the Select Committee being allowed to abolish or revise the duty, but we said we were in favour of revision or abolition. We pointed out that the duty on many remedies which people were allowed to have was as high as 25 per cent. What check is that on a remedy which is worthless? None at all. If people can continue to have these remedies on sale without giving any formula, the duty stamp, so far from stopping the sale, will lead many to buy. What ought to be done is that where the formula of secret remedies is not disclosed, those remedies should be banned.

MR. HOLDSWORTH: Why not disclose it to the purchaser?

MR. ALEXANDER: I am entirely in favour of that. On all the preparations of the organisation I have mentioned, we print the formula on the bottle. I have had so often to appear in regard to pharmaceutical questions on Home Office and other deputations and committees where the professional persons are concerned that I have got to know them and their organisations. I have seen the steps taken to bring this matter before the House of Commons. I have copies of letters sent to various Members of Parliament, but I have also a copy of a document which has not been sent to Members of Parliament but circulated to chemists, telling them of the steps to take to get the matter before their Members of Parliament. In the document is the instruction that they were not on any account to make the document public or to bring it to the notice of their Members of Parliament, because they had to remember that the interests of the Pharmaceutical Society and Pharmaceutical Union in the main were not that which would appeal most to members of Parliament. What they had to concentrate most upon was the question of public health.

MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is that a crime? Is there anything wrong with that?

MR. ALEXANDER: From the point of view of the pharmacist, nothing at all. I only wanted to make clear the line upon which that body have conducted their campaign. The lesson of the speech of the Hon. Member for Hitchin (Sir Arnold Wilson) is that they want to retain the duty because it brings an immediate protection to the profession.

Why Not Protect Pharmacists?

MR. LOFTHOUSE: A skilled profession such as the medical profession has its protection. Why should not a skilled profession such as the chemists have that protection?

MR. ALEXANDER: Let me quote a paragraph from the report of the Select Committee: "While the original intention

of the Act of 1883 was to tax the 'quack' and to exempt from taxation those 'bred to the profession of physician or apothecary,' your committee are unable to agree that this original exemption is good ground to-day for giving the modern chemist or registered pharmacist a very valuable preference in the sale of preparations which claim the 'known, admitted and approved remedy' exemption." What the pharmacists want on this occasion is to have the Chancellor turned back from his course to get the immediate fiscal protection. I am convinced that they would not be too concerned about the other aspect of the matter. So far as I am concerned, I should welcome, not in the interests of the monopoly, but in the interests of the great mass of consumers, a removal of taxation on properly accredited and approved remedies and patent foods.

Chancellor's Reply

SIR JOHN SIMON: When this proposal was put in the Finance Bill it was put there for strong reasons. I must be allowed to state what these reasons were. The position, first of all, is this: These medicine-stamp duties are one of the curiosities of the Statute Book. They are of such a character that nobody could possibly tell the Committee, without constant reference to a book, what they are. They have been described by a learned judge as a mass of confused and obsolete verbiage. They are 130 years old. They were carried at a time when ideas about medicine and cures were very, very different from what they are to-day, and the attempt to maintain them involves beyond all question all sorts of ridiculous distinctions. Consider the effect of legislation which provides that there is to be a duty paid if the remedy refers to an ailment of an organ of the body, but no duty to be paid if the same remedy refers only to the organ of the body and does not mention the ailment. If you offer kidney pills, there is no duty, but if you call them backache kidney pills, you have to pay tax. Numerous drugs—I am not using the word with medical precision—can be sold under fancy names recommended for the relief of human ailments, and they will escape tax because they fall within a definition more than 100 years old of a "single" drug. The Select Committee did work for which I have stated we are grateful. The first result of their reflections was this: "Your Committee reached the following conclusion: That the existing Stamp Acts, passed over 100 years ago, are out of date, largely obsolete and quite inappropriate for modern requirements." When they came to their recommendations, the first was that the Acts of 1802, 1804, 1812 and Section 2 of the Finance Act of 1927 and other existing legislation on the subject of medicine-stamp duty should be repealed. They went on to propose new duties. So far as the existing bundle of ancient statutes on this subject is concerned, they are little more than a lot of incomprehensible irrelevancies. In the circumstances it cannot be surprising that the department over which I preside has been greatly concerned about the duties. There was a second reason for our concern, that whereas originally they produced a much larger sum of money than to-day, various methods have been evolved in the course of time by which in many cases the duties have been evaded, for reasons which were not really good reasons, but were within this ancient legislation. The administration of this tax by the authorities is challenged; the truth is it is impossible to apply the Acts as they should be applied. When they were passed the chemist was required to be a person who had been apprenticed by apprenticeship deed. Chemists to-day are not apprenticed by deed, but pass examinations. I turned to the Committee's Report in the hope that I should find in it an alternative solution. I do not agree with my Hon. friend who moved the amendment that medicines in general should be taxed. I can well understand there are questions of public health and public control involved, but I do not agree it is a sound view that medicines are a good subject for taxation.

SIR FRANCIS FREEMANTLE: May I ask the Right Hon. gentleman, on behalf of the medical profession, does he say that medicines which refuse to declare their contents are proper things to avoid taxation?

SIR JOHN SIMON: The Hon. Member for Hitchin said frankly his view was that medicines generally were a suitable subject for taxation, and I say I do not agree with him. I found in this document (the Report) that the Committee's view was that there should be imposed a duty on practically all medicines and remedies except those made up on the prescription of the doctor. If that is the view of the Committee as a whole

it certainly does not agree with the view I am disposed to form. The Select Committee's proposals had this result: First of all, there would have been no preference to chemists at all. The duties would have been applied just the same whether the bottle or the box or whatever it comprised was sold by a chemist or whether it was sold by anybody else. I have the actual words of the report: "All dutiable remedies should be sold on equal terms by chemists and non-chemists."

SIR ARNOLD WILSON: In these circumstances, can the Right Hon. gentleman explain why Messrs. Woolworth, who had abandoned their action two and a half years ago, then revived it and announced their intention of pressing it?

SIR JOHN SIMON: I cannot explain anything of the sort, but I can read what the Committee recommended. They say "It is undesirable that the same product should be sold by different vendors, stamped and unstamped." There was to be no difference between chemists and everybody else. The next thing I noticed in the Report was that there was no recommendation whatever requiring disclosure of the formula.

MR. LATHAN: Was not that due to the fact that it was outside the terms of reference?

SIR JOHN SIMON: I find that very surprising. The Committee, I have no doubt, kept within their terms of reference, but they indicated what they thought should be the principle of a new duty.

MR. ALEXANDER: When we endeavoured to offer evidence before the Select Committee on the formula and control of the formula, we were never ruled out.

SIR JOHN SIMON: Finally we were in this difficulty, that a whole range of things would have been brought under the duty. According to the last words in the Report, it would appear that the Committee contemplated the possibility of taxing not only medicines, but all kinds of foods which might be sold as medicines. Naturally I did not neglect the public-health aspect of the matter. The Ministry of Health were asked whether in their view repeal of medicine-stamp duties was calculated to have an adverse effect on the health of the nation. They did not think it would, and they went on to say that the question whether any further control should be imposed either on the sale or advertisement of proprietary medicines was another matter, and one which was engaging their attention. This is not the time for me to lose any taxes which I can get, but I have overwhelming evidence that the amount which the duty produces is out of proportion to the trouble it causes. It does not, in fact, protect the public health at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes, it does.

SIR JOHN SIMON: I am only expressing my humble views—

DR. GUEST: Against all the medical and pharmaceutical profession.

SIR JOHN SIMON: I do not think I can be accused of that, since I am relying upon the evidence given by a spokesman of the British Medical Association, Dr. Bowman, who before the Committee said he did not consider the interests of health were to be served by putting taxes on things, but by regulations.

DR. SUMMERSKILL: When a doctor makes a statement of that sort, it does not mean that he has circularised the profession and asked their views. They are his own views.

Decision Announced

SIR JOHN SIMON: It is plainly not right that we should simply allow this debate to finish by my saying that these things had better go on indefinitely. There is a case against them, a very serious one indeed, supported by a Select Committee. I have not myself found it possible to adopt the recommendations of the Select Committee as an alternative. I am perfectly willing to take up with any other department concerned a further consideration of the question, and in the circumstances I think I shall be acting in the way which the Committee as a whole would desire if I say that I am willing to maintain these present duties for another year.

DUTIES ON PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM REMOVED

In the House of Commons on June 22 the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir John Simon) moved deletion from the Finance Bill of subsections 2, 3 and 4—the parts relating to duties on photographic films and plates. In announcing his amendment, the Chancellor stated that it would cover not only cinematograph films but also ordinary photographic films and plates. The amendment was passed.

Apothecaries of Old France

PHARMACY AND MEDICINE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

By Ernest J. Parry, D.Sc., F.I.C.

(Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, ANNUAL SPECIAL ISSUE, June 24, p. 678)

BAVANTE, the historian of the Valois Dukes of Burgundy, says that Louis XI sent his doctor, Coitier, to visit Cardinal Baluc and to report on the state of his health after his long imprisonment. No verification of this has been found, but in the domestic accounts of the King, which are still preserved in the French archives, appears the following payment:—

"1480. To Master Chrestien Castel, physician, the sum of 80 livres, 4 sols and 2 derniers Tournois . . . for several journeys . . . during the month of April, from Tours to Chinon, to visit Cardinal Baluc and others who were ill." These "personal" notes can be concluded with an account of the career of a very wicked barber-surgeon, who eventually came to a very bad end. For an excellent account in fiction those interested are referred to Scott's "Quentin Durward." Louis XI, as is well known, had a great partiality for bourgeois friends, and fell as much, or more, under the influence of the man I am about to describe as he did in the case of Dr. Coitier.

Olivier le Mauvais

Olivier Necker, a native of Thielt, near Ghent, was a barber-surgeon, but in those days a surgeon was little more than a menial. The earliest mention I have been able to trace of him is in the "Comptes et Dépenses de Louis XI," of which the originals are in the Bibliothèque Royale in Paris, somewhere between 1461 and 1464, when M. Olivier le Mauvais, as his evil character had caused him to be named, is already the Royal Barber. I will quote the following from that scholarly work of Pierre Champion on Louis XI:—"The most extraordinary, the most celebrated of the King's servants is Olivier le Mauvais, Olivier le Dain (Daim), from the neighbourhood of Courtrai, barber, negotiator with the men of Ghent, whom the King loads with favours. He is an intimate, doing commissions, undertaking voyages. The barber at this time is also a surgeon. He shaves, and he bleeds. It is at the request of this 'Well beloved valet de chambre and senior barber, Olivier le Mauvais,' that the King gave their statutes to the barbers of France [the barber-surgeons—E.J.P.] in 1465. This ordinance, which was directed against ignorance, recognised that the anatomy of the veins was a matter of knowledge, praised cleanliness and advocated the hygiene of the nation—this was the work of Olivier." His notorious bad character had caused him to be generally known as Olivier le Mauvais or sometimes Olivier le Daim, or Dain. In the "Comptes et Dépenses" can be found a payment in 1470 to "Olivier le Mauvais" for his expenses in going from Amboise to Paris to apprehend certain persons. Anyway, having got entirely into the King's favour, he was allowed to change his name to le Daim or Dain by letters patent granted at Chartres in 1474. He became Captain of the Chateau of Loches, and governor of St. Quentin. He also became governor of the Donjon of Vincennes. He had already received letters of nobility, as in 1477 the King conferred the estates of the deceased Count of Meulant on Olivier. The barber-surgeon to the King was now the predominating influence at Court and the King's first favourite; later he shared this influence with Tristan l'Hermite and Dr. Coitier. Fortunately, it has been possible to find the following extracts from the "Comptes et Ordinaires de la Ville et Prévôté de Paris, depuis

1399 jusqu' en 1573." "Gift by the said King (Louis XI) to Me. Jacques Coitier his first physician and vice-president of the 'Comptes des offices de Concierge,' as Bailiff of the Palace at Paris, of the . . . (here are enumerated the possessions)—formerly belonging to M. Jean de la Driesche, who has forfeited them to the King. Letters of confirmation by the King on November 1482." "Letter from the King, Louis XI, by which he confers armorial bearings on Olivier le Mauvais whom he has ennobled, and deprives him of his surname Mauvais, and requesting him to assume the surname le Daim. October 1474."

Long and Short Robes

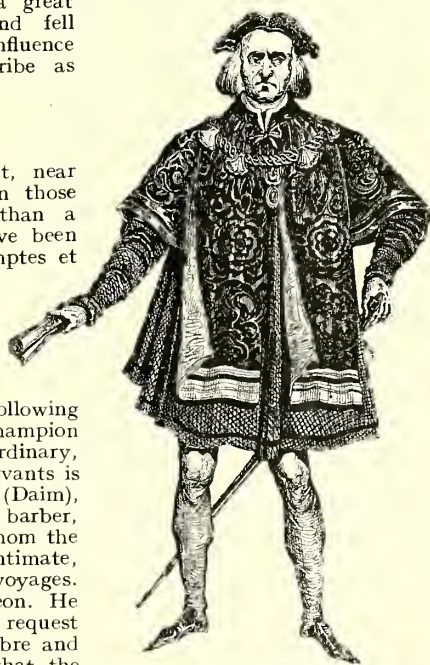
The following account of the rivalry in the profession by Wyndham Lewis, although covering ground which is dealt with later from old authorities, is worth reproducing:—

"His (Olivier's) professional duties were neither onerous nor responsible. The Corporation of Barber-Surgeons (which is first mentioned in documents as early as the year 1302) was very jealously looked down upon and kept within limits by the higher branch of the profession, the haughty Corporation of Surgeons, whose patron was the doctor's saint, St. Cosmos, and who wore the long robe (Chirurgiens de longue robe), whereas the barber-surgeons wore the short robe (Chirurgiens de courte robe). The mediæval barber-surgeon's province was not very clearly defined; he could perform very simple operations, such as mending fractures and removing boils; he could treat wounds which did not endanger life; he could make up simple prescriptions and unguents; and, of course, his distinctive duty was to bleed at the prescribed seasons, and to shave. Towards the end of the fifteenth century increasing rivalry between the surgeons of St. Cosmos and the physicians of the Faculty of Medicine had benefited the barber-surgeons, whose position had become difficult, for the physicians adopted them informally as assistants and taught them the rudiments of the now indispensable arts of anatomy and dissection. Thus Maître Olivier, while he is not a qualified surgeon, is likewise not simply the traditional talkative (and receptive) barber. The Statute he procured from Louis for his Corporation contains several clauses concerned with the amelioration of public health. It is the least harmful thing Maître Olivier is known to have achieved during his life." It is not necessary to follow Olivier in his "political" work—suffice it to say that after the death of Louis XI he fell from favour, was compelled to disgorge much of his ill-gotten gains and was finally hanged.

Rise of the Physicians

Toucharde-Lafosse (vol. ii, p. 892), writing nearly 100 years ago, gives the following account of the rise of the physicians in France:—

"Louis XI also contributed to the foundation of schools of medicine. There already existed an association of 'chirurgiens' established in 1278 by Jean Pitard. But the 'médecins,' reduced to University teaching, impregnated with errors and magic formulas, could only acquire knowledge which was imperfect and obscured by superstition. The University itself felt that so important a science should be the subject of a separate faculty, and all grades of this association met in 1469 in the Church of Notre Dame, and it was decided that a special site should be chosen for the establishment of schools



Olivier le Dain, barber-surgeon and favourite of Louis XI

of medicine. A house belonging to the Chartreuse, which was situated in the Rue de la Bucherie, appeared to be suitable for this purpose, and it was purchased from the religious fraternity, with an annual ground rent of ten livres. The buildings necessary for the proposed institution were commenced in 1472, and were finished in 1477. The schools were now definitely in existence and teaching commenced. At this time no one was admitted either as a professor or as a pupil in medicine unless he was an ecclesiastic. They bore the names 'physicians, mires, or rarely medecins.' Towards 1474 the professional teaching body, already separated from the University, desired to introduce into France the operation for stone which had been successfully practised in Germany. Olivier le Daim, barber, minister and friend of Louis XI, undertook to ask the King for the necessary consent. Permission was obtained to operate on an archer who was condemned to death, and who was suffering from stone. The King consented to the experiment, and the archer was pardoned if he would submit to the operation. The poor soldier preferred the uncertainty of death to a certain punishment, and he was operated upon publicly in the cemetery of Saint Severin. The experiment was successful, and at the end of fifteen days the archer was healed, pardoned and granted a pension, and science had advanced by a great step."

A fuller account of all this is to be found in an old history of Paris published in 1735 in five volumes by Gandouin. Jean Pitard was the surgeon appointed by Louis IX (St. Louis) to the Châtelet. He commenced the formation of his "Société de Chirurgiens" during the reign of that King, but it was not an effective organisation until the reign of Philippe III. It was at first a pious association, under the "patronage" of St. Côme and St. Damien. The Society was united to that of Luzarche by the pious action of Jeanne of Burgundy, wife of Philippe the Long. She gathered together the bones of St. Côme and St. Damien, which were in the possession of the Canons of Luzarche, and placed them in a silver casket, and the chirurgiens had to visit these relics. "To-day (1735) the King's chirurgien, his lieutenants and elected provosts are the chiefs of the company." In the early days of the company only Masters of Arts of the University of Paris could belong to it. In 1437 Jean de Sous-lefour, Master of Arts and Chirurgien, presented, with several others, a request to the University to be received as scholars of the University. This was granted to them on condition that they attended like other scholars the lessons in the school of medicine. In 1544 Guillaume Vavasseur, the Chirurgien-in-Ordinary to François I, obtained a grant by which the College of St. Côme was definitely united to the University, with all the privileges of such union, provided that all the chirurgiens who were members should be "perfectly instructed in Latin" and that all the master chirurgiens should attend the first Monday of every month from 10 o'clock till midday to receive poor sick people for advice. Further, the chirurgiens must not accept candidates without the permission of four doctors of the faculty of medicine, who must be present at their examination. The Pope (nominally the head of all University teaching), sent Bulls to France confirming the privileges granted to the chirurgiens.

Community of Barber-Surgeons

In 1615 the pious Association of St. Côme took the name "Royal College of Masters 'Docteurs-Chirurgiens' de Paris." This was the cause of a later quarrel with the Société de Médecine. Besides these Master Surgeons who became University

graduates, there was also established a Community of Barber-Chirurgiens, some of whom, having been successful in blood-letting, tried to undertake what were then "major" operations in surgery. Jean de Pracontal, chief barber to the King, was the head of this new community in 1577, and he managed to get, through the influence of the Doyen of the Faculty of Medicine, Claude Rousselet, the admission of the "Barber-Surgeons" as scholars of the University. The "Chirurgiens of the Long Robe," as the senior association called its members, were very jealous of the Barber-Surgeons, and it took sixty years of quarrelling before they became a united body. Finally, rules for the whole united body of surgeons were drawn up in 1699, so that after that only one body existed in fact, under the direction of the King's Surgeon, the Lieutenant Provost and four elected provosts. In 1732 an Academy of Surgery was created, which consisted of the King's Surgeon and seventy other surgeons; so we come to the end of the quarrel between the aspirants to surgical honours.

A Poisons Register

The increase in cases of poisoning in the seventeenth century led to the formation of a special court by Louis XIV, and this was known as the *chambre ardente*. In July 1682, an ordinance "pour la punition des empoisonneurs, devins ou autres" was published. This had a considerable interest for apothecaries. The following are extracts of three articles taken from this: (*Art. 6.*)—It is not only substances which cause quick or violent death that are to be considered poisons, but also substances which affect the health gradually, causing illness, whether natural or compounded. It is therefore forbidden that anyone, even doctors, apothecaries and surgeons to have or keep such simple or compounded poisons, which retain their poisonous qualities and are not used in ordinary compositions, but which only serve to do harm. (*Art. 7.*)—In regard to arsenic, realgar, orpiment and sublimate, although they are dangerous poisons, yet they enter into various necessary compositions, and it is desirable not to allow too great facilities for obtaining them. Merchants shall only sell these poisons in the town where they dwell, and then only to doctors, apothecaries, surgeons, goldsmiths, dyers, farriers, and others who are obliged to use them. The buyers shall sign their names in a special register kept for the purpose, with their qualifications and addresses, together with the amount of the poison purchased, and, if they

cannot write the seller shall write for them. As surgeons, farriers, etc., in the suburbs of the town may be unknown to the merchant, they must bring certificates properly executed, giving the necessary details, signed by a judge or a notary, with two witnesses, and these must be kept by the seller to prove justification of the sale. Grocers, haberdashers and other shopkeepers who hold stocks of these poisons shall immediately hand them over to the syndics or guild inspectors nearest to their dwellings, who shall pay them the proper value of the same, failing which such shopkeeper is liable to a fine of 3,000 livres, and for a second offence to corporal punishment. (*Art. 10.*)—It is forbidden for any person except doctors and apothecaries to employ any poisonous insect, serpents, toads, vipers and similar animals, on the pretext that they are required for medicinal purposes, or for experiments, unless they have written permission to do so. It is believed that this is probably the earliest known systematic employment of a poisons register, and the early French apothecaries appear to have been amply protected by it.

(To be concluded)



Military doctor bandaging a wounded soldier. From a XV century manuscript in the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris

[By courtesy, Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, London]

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, June 29

A SOMEWHAT restricted business is reported in most markets this week, due, it seems, to the introduction of an atmosphere of nervousness, for which it is difficult to find reason. Usually this state has induced a rush of orders, but now it has resulted in an apparent lack of interest in business. So far as values are concerned, there is certainly no weakness to be observed, and many products continue firm markets. In the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS markets a good deal of interest has centred around SANTONIN. There are indications that the main sources of supply are likely to come to an agreement and fix an international scale of sales prices. MERCURIALS, BISMUTH SALTS and other leading lines of the British makers are steady and unchanged.

Crude Drugs

Business has been on a smaller scale this week, the home trade being in limited quantities and re-export orders have been rather less than formerly. Values, however, in practically every instance are fully steady to firm, with the low level of London stocks a leading feature. Shipment quotations for AGAR are again dearer; less spot business reported. Inquiry continues for new crop CURAÇAO ALOES, but with the few shipment offers still at high figures there is no record of any bulk business done for this market. ALKANET ROOT is rather dearer. Japanese CAMPHOR, spot and forward, prices have been reduced to meet competition. The few shipment offers of new crop CASCARA SAGRADA bark are at figures that do not interest buyers. A little better demand for DERRIS ROOT. Spot values for ERGOT are firm at the advance. A fair spot trade in HYDRASTIS. Japanese MENTHOL has been rather quiet, but values are steady. Spanish-Italian MERCURY is quoted unchanged. Some descriptions of PEPPERS are quoted cheaper. RHUBARB continues to sell on spot and with nothing coming forward, and no shipment offers to position of supplies may be acute by the autumn. Little has been done in shipment business in new crop SENEGA so far, owing to high quotations. Para TONKA BEANS are quoted cheaply on spot.

Essential Oils

The demand for these products continues on a rather moderate scale. Some items are firm, while a number are unsteady and extremely slack. Some spot demand for ANISE (STAR) but only at cheap prices. Very little white CAMPHOR available here at the moment. Some sales of Cassia, also at keen prices. Ceylon CITRONELLA remains dull so far as shipment business is concerned. Spot prices for Australian EUCALYPTUS are now very firm, and the markets tend to advance further; shipment offers very restricted. It is difficult to locate spot supplies of Ho (SHIU). LAVANDIN is fully steady on a short market. If the reports from the source are to be accepted, the price for Sicilian LEMON is very much dearer; at the moment it is impossible to define shipment or spot values. CALIFORNIAN cold-pressed has been in demand on spot, and it is reported that all spot stocks have been sold; fresh supplies will be available in the near future. LEMONGRASS continues neglected. LINSSEED is quoted cheaper. Fair spot business in French GUINEA ORANGE. Japanese PEPPERMINT has sold well on spot at steady rates. Shipment offers of U.S.P. quality WORMSEED continue firm at the recent advance.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	June 21	June 29
Amsterdam ...	Fls. to £	12.107	8.81½	8.81½
Berlin ...	Mks. to £	20.43	11.67	11.66
Brussels ...	Belgas to £	nominal	27.53	27.53
Copenhagen ...	Kr. to £	18.159	22.40	22.40
Lisbon ...	Esc. to £	110	110	110
Madrid ...	Ptas. to £	25.24½	nominal	nominal
Milan ...	Lire to £	92.46	89	89
Montreal ...	Dols. to £	4.86½	4.69½	4.69½
New York ...	Dols. to £	nominal	4.68½	4.68½
Oslo ...	Kr. to £	18.159	19.90	19.90
Paris ...	Fr. to £	124.21	176½	176½
Prague ...	Kr. to £	164.25	nominal	nominal
Stockholm ...	Kr. to £	18.150	19.40	19.40
Warsaw ...	Zloty to £	43.38	24½	24½
Zurich ...	Frs. to £	25.2115	20.76	20.76

Bank rate 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

BUSINESS continues on quiet lines with the general tone steady. Santonin is quoted dearer.

ACETANILIDE.—Remains dull but steady: B.P. crystals and powder quoted at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Small business at competitive figures: crystals, two cwt., 9s. 4d.; one cwt., 9s. 8d.; less than one cwt., 10s. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

AMMONIUM ICHTHIOSULPHONATE.—Scale of prices unchanged: one cwt., 1s. 6½d., in 14-lb. tins; 1s. 8d., in 1-lb. tins; 1s. 10d., in 8-oz. tins; and 2s. 1d. per lb., in 4-oz. tins.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' scales of prices continue steady:—

In containers	1 lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 lb. and under 4 lb. ...	3 3	3 1½	—	—	—	—
4 lb. and under 7 lb. ...	3 2	3 0½	3 0½	—	—	—
7 lb. and under 14 lb. ...	3 1	2 11½	2 11½	2 10½	—	—
14 lb. and under 28 lb. ...	3 0	2 10½	2 10½	2 9½	2 9½	—
28 lb. and under 1 cwt. ...	2 11	2 9½	2 9½	2 8½	2 8½	2 8
Not less than 1 cwt. ...	2 7½	2 6	2 5½	2 5½	2 5	2 4½
Not less than 5 cwt. ...	2 7	2 5½	2 5½	2 4½	2 4½	2 4
Not less than 10 cwt. ...	2 6	2 4½	2 4½	2 3½	2 3½	2 3

The quotations for aspirin, powder and tablets, are subject to the following conditions:—Buyer not to resell any quantity at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at the time the resale is made, and, if he converts the aspirin into tablets, not to sell any quantity of tablets at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at the time when he sells the tablets.

BARBITONE.—Business of small account: spot, two cwt., 8s. 11d.; 56 lb., 9s. 2d.; less than 56 lb., 9s. 5d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Continues steady, average business: five cwt., 1s. 7½d.; one cwt., 1s. 8d.; smaller parcels, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

CAFFEINE.—The scale of prices for Continental material continues steady, as follows: PURE: bricks, less than 56 lb., 9s. 9½d.; 56 lb., 9s. 7½d.; one cwt., 9s. 5½d. per lb. Powder, less than 56 lbs., 10s. 1d.; 56 lb., 9s. 11d.; one cwt., 9s. 9d. per lb. Anhydrous powder, less than 56 lb., 10s. 6d.; 56 lb., 10s. 4d.; one cwt., 10s. 2d. per lb. CITRATE: less than 56 lb., 6s. 6½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5½d.; one cwt., 6s. 4½d. per lb., delivered United Kingdom, duty paid. Cases and 5-lb. tins free.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Makers' prices are steady: duty-paid crystals, in 14-lb. free containers, five cwt., 3s. 2d.; one cwt., 3s. 3d.; 28 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb.; 28-lb. jars one penny per lb. extra.

CITRATES.—Makers' prices for POTASSIUM CITRATE are as follows:—

	1 lb. bts. or tins	2 lb. bts. or tins	4 lb. bts. or tins	7 lb. bts. or jars	14 lb. bts. or jars	28 lb. tins free
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Under 4 lb. ...	2 2	2 0½	—	—	—	—
4 lb. and under 7 lb. ...	2 1	1 11½	1 11½	—	—	—
7 lb. " " 14 lb. ...	2 0	1 10½	1 10½	1 9½	—	—
14 lb. " " 28 lb. ...	1 11	1 9½	1 9½	1 8½	1 8½	—
28 lb. " " 1 cwt. ...	1 10	1 8½	1 8½	1 7½	1 7½	1 7
1 cwt. ...	1 8	1 6½	1 6½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market is steady: British material quoted at 1s. 0½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

COCAINE.—British makers' prices for wholesale bulk quantities are quoted as follows: HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE, 25 oz. and over, 29s. 6d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 30s. 9d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 31s. 9d. per oz. PURE CITRATE and SALICYLATE, 25 oz. and over, 32s. 6d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 33s. 6d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 34s. 6d. per oz., 16-oz. packages free. Smaller packing extra. The scale of prices applicable to distributors of smaller quantities are as follows: HYDROCHLORIDE and NITRATE, 8 oz., 34s. 1d.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 34s. 7d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 35s. 5d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 36s. 5d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 37s. 11d.; ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., 40s. 11d. per oz. PURE CITRATE and SALICYLATE, 8 oz., 36s. 10d.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 37s. 4d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 38s. 2d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 39s. 2d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 40s. 8d.; ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., 43s. 8d. per oz., packages extra. Resale: Sales subject

to buyers undertaking not to resell any quantity below the scale of prices for such quantity current at the time of resale. Export prices vary according to destination.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Quotations unchanged: British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 92s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

EPHEDRINE.—Remains dull, with values nominally unchanged: Hydrochloride, B.P., 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per oz. for minimum 1,000-oz. lots; small quantities, up to 6s. 3d. Pure alkaloid is quoted from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. per oz., as to quantity.

GALLIC ACID.—Market is quiet, but steady: spot, one cwt., 3s.; 56 lb., 3s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

MERCURIALS.—Makers' scales of prices continue unchanged.

	Less than 28 lb.	Not less than 28 lb.	Not less than 112 lb.
	per lb. s. d.	per lb. s. d.	per lb. s. d.
Ammoniated Lump B.P. (White Precip.)	6 10	6 6	6 5
" Powder B.P.	7 0	6 8	6 7
Bichloride Lump B.P. (Corros. Sub.)	6 1	5 9	5 8
" Powder B.P.	5 9	5 5	5 4
Chloride B.P. (Calomel)	6 10	6 6	6 5
Red Oxide Cryst. B.P.C. (Red Precip.)	7 11	7 7	7 6
" Levig. B.P.C.	7 5	7 1	7 0
" Yellow Oxide B.P.	7 3	6 11	6 10
Persulphate White	7 0	6 8	6 7
Sulphide Black (Hyd. Sulph. cum. Sulph. 50%)	6 11	6 7	6 6

Net prices. Strictly without engagement. On usual terms. Special prices for larger quantities and for contracts.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Rather quiet, quoted unchanged: spot, ten cwt., 1s. 1½d.; five cwt., 1s. 2d.; one cwt., 1s. 2½d.; less than one cwt., 1s. 3d.; smaller quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Dull and quoted competitively: two cwt., 19s. 3½d.; one cwt., 19s. 9½d.; 56 lb., 20s. 2½d.; small parcels, up to 20s. 8d. per lb.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE.—Market is dull: 100 per cent. powder, quantities, in kegs, 1s.; smaller parcels, from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

PARALDEHYDE.—Quiet, quoted unchanged: in carboys, quoted from about 1s. 2d., and in winchesters from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—Average spot demand, market steady: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, from 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 7d. up to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—Home makers' prices are as follows: AMIDOL.—28 lb., 8s.; 14 lb., 8s. 9d. net; 7 lb., 9s. 6d., in free 7-lb. tins; under 7 lb., 12s. per lb., in free 1-lb. bottles, less 2½ per cent. monthly terms. CHLORQUINOL.—1-lb. bottles, 21s. per lb. GLYCIN.—7 lb., 10s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 13s. 6d. per lb. HYDROQUINONE.—56 lb., 4s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 5s.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; in 1-lb. bottles, 6s. 6d. per lb. METOL.—28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 9s. 9d. net; 7 lb., 10s. 6d., tins free; 3 lb., 12s., bottles free; 1-lb. bottles, 12s. 6d. per lb., bottles free, less 2½ per cent. monthly terms. ALUM (PHOTOGRAPHIC QUALITY).—1 cwt., 21s. per cwt.; 28 lb. for 6s. GOLD CHLORIDE.—15-grain tubes, 45s. per doz. MAGNESIUM POWDER.—10s. per lb. PARAMIDOPHENOL HYDROCHLOR.—8s. 6d. per lb., bottles free. POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE.—14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 4d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. per lb. POTASSIUM METABISULPHATE.—One cwt., 8d.; 28 lb., 9d.; 14 lb., 10d.; 7 lb., 1s. per lb. PYROGALLIC ACID, CRYST.—One cwt., 7s. 9d.; 56 lb., 8s.; 28 lb., 8s. 3d. net; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; less than 7 lb., 10s. 3d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. monthly account. Resale in small packages: 1-oz. bottles, 2s.; 4-oz., 5s. 3d.; 8-oz., 9s.; 16-oz. bottles, 16s. 1½d. each, less 3¾ per cent. to the trade. RESUBLIMED.—1-oz. bottles, 2s. 6d.; 4-oz., 6s. 6d.; 8-oz., 11s. 3d.; 16-oz. bottles, 20s. 3d. each, less 3¾ per cent. to the trade. SODIUM CARBONATE, RECRYST.—5 cwt., 12s. 6d. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 15s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE, CUBES, CRYST.—5 cwt., 17s.; 1 cwt., 19s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. SODIUM SULPHIDE (PURE).—7 lb., 1s. 9d.; 1 lb., 2s. per lb., bottles and jars free. SODIUM SULPHITE, RECRYST.—One cwt., 21s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 13s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 7s.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—British makers' scale of prices for home trade is as follows: Not less than one cwt., 10½d.; not less than three cwt., 10d.; in drums; not less than 5 cwt., 9½d. in 1 cwt. drums and 9½d. in 5-cwt. drums, net, delivered buyer's station, drums free. Technical or commercial quality, one cwt., 96s.; three cwt., 91s. 6d.; five cwt., 89s.; one ton, 86s. 6d. per cwt., in 1-cwt. drums.

QUININE SALTS.—Convention prices continue steady: sulphate, 2s. 3d.; bisulphate, 2s. 3d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 11d.; salicylate, 2s. 11½d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 10d.; dihydrochloride, 3s. 1½d.; hydrobromide, 2s. 10d.; dihydrobromide, 3s. 1½d.; valerianate, 3s. 9½d.; phosphate, 3s. 5½d.; hydrophosphate, 4s. 1½d.; alkaloid, 3s. 1½d. per oz., 100-oz. tins free, carriage paid on bulk quantities.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices unchanged: five cwt., 1s. 7d.; one cwt., 1s. 7½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 10d.; 14 lb., 1s. 11d.; 7 lb., 2s. 0½d.; 4 lb., 2s. 2½d. per lb.

SALOL.—Market is competitive and dull: spot, crystals, two cwt., 2s.; one cwt., 2s. 1d.; 56 lb., 2s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 6d. per lb.; powder, 2½d. per lb. extra.

SANTONIN.—For the past few weeks we have quoted nominal values for this product. Early in this week goods in bond were offered at £10 10s. to £11 per kilo, but have since been withdrawn, and most holders of spot stocks, which appear to be rather limited, are now reserved and probably would not take anything under £15 to £16 per kilo, duty paid. There is a report that a tentative agreement has been reached between the first-hand suppliers, but so far no information is available from these sources. They do not appear to be quoting at the present time. No particulars are available as to what sterling prices will be quoted, but bulk quantities, it is suggested in some quarters, will be about equivalent to 80 American dollars per kilogram, and higher prices for smaller quantities. At the moment there is no evidence of a definite agreement having been completed.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Fair business continues: one cwt., 1s. 4d.; smaller parcels, 1s. 5d. up to 2s. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE.—Scale of prices unchanged: spot, one cwt., 11s.; 28 lb., 11s. 3d.; 14 lb., 11s. 6d.; 7 lb., 11s. 9d.; smaller parcels, up to 12s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Makers' prices steady: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., 1s. 5½d.; one cwt., 1s. 6d.; 28 lb., 1s. 9d.; 14 lb., 1s. 10½d.; 7 lb., 1s. 11½d.; 1 lb., 2s. 4d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market is steady: British makers quote at 1s. 1½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, dealers offering foreign materials at competitive prices.

THEOBROMINE.—The scale of prices for Continental material continues steady, as follows: pure, less than 56 lb., 8s. 8½d.; 56 lb., 8s. 6½d.; one cwt., 8s. 4½d. per lb. Soda sal., less than 56 lb., 6s. 10d.; 56 lb., 6s. 9d.; one cwt., 6s. 8d. per lb., delivered United Kingdom, duty paid. Cases and 5-lb. tins free. Smaller packings extra.

THYMOL.—Synthetic, fine white, one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 4d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; less than 28 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb., tins extra; ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 5d.; 56 lb., 8s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 9s. 5d.; 14 lb., 10s. 6d. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ACONITE ROOT.—Dealers' prices for Japanese are steady as quoted up to 80s. Napellus is at about 100s. per cwt. for small parcels.

AGAR.—The market continues firm, but business has been quieter. Spot stocks are small at the moment, but fair quantities are now afloat for this market: spot, Kobe No. 1 from 5s. upwards; Kobe No. 2, 4s. 9d.; and Yokohama No. 1, 4s. 9d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, July-August, Kobe No. 1, 4s. 7d. upwards; No. 2, 4s. 4½d.; and Yokohama No. 1, 4s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. There are sellers of parcels afloat in Japanese steamers at 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 5½d., c.i.f. for Kobe No. 1.

ALKANET ROOT.—Small trade, with spot parcels quoted at about 48s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

ALOES.—Some spot call for Curaçao at full prices. Shipment offers are few and well maintained with very little business reported: shipment offers continue at 167s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Cape, spot, in boxes, 47s. 6d.; shipment, 43s. per cwt., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 170s. up to 190s. for livery.

ANTIMONY.—Values rather dearer, market firm: Chinese, crude, spot, £41; shipment, July-August, £39, c.i.f. English regulus, £71 per ton, ex store.

ARNICA FLOWERS.—Dealers are quoting spot parcels at about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., ex store.

BALSAMS.—Dull but fairly steady: *Tolu*, hard short, 1s. 9d.; *Canada*, spot, cheaper and steady at 3s.; shipment, 2s. 10d. *Copaiba*, 1s. 8d.; *Peru*, 3s. 7½d. per lb., spot.

BELLADONNA.—Root continues very short: leaves, 55s.; root, firm and up to 75s. per cwt., spot.

BENZOLIN.—Market is not attracting much business: Sumatra is quoted from 72s. 6d. to 90s. per cwt. Siam, medium almonds, £26; bean and pea, £22; pea size, £20 per cwt.

BUCHU.—Not much moving on the London market, prices are maintained. Shipment offers are unchanged: quotations are at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d., c.i.f. On spot, new crop is held for 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., and old crop, yellowish, 1s. 2d., and some medium to good old leaves are limited at 1s. 3½d., ex store.

BURDOCK ROOT.—Dealers are quoting spot parcels at about 40s. per cwt., ex store.

CAMPOR.—Spot prices for Japanese have been reduced, apparently to meet competition from the synthetic material: Japanese monopoly BB brand, £7 10s. per 100 lb.; Japanese natural, spot, tablets, 2s. 5½d.; powder, 2s. 2½d.; slabs, 2s. 2½d. per lb., ex store; shipment, tablets, 2s. 1d.; powder, 1s. 10½d.; slabs, 1s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. English refined flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., 3 oz. and 4 oz., 3s. 6d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Offers for shipment of the new crop bark continue very limited with prices asked ranging up to 41s. per cwt.,

c.i.f., for minimum car-load lots. Buyers do not seem much interested at these figures. Spot, steady with 1938 bark, 52s.; 1937 bark, 57s. 6d., and 1936 bark, 65s. per cwt., ex store.

CHAMOMILES.—Some spot inquiry with dealers quoting from 100s. to 155s. per cwt., as to quality and quantity.

CLOVES.—Market remains quiet: Zanzibar, spot, 8½d.; shipment, July-August, 8d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 7½d.; shipment, June-July, 6½d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended June 24 were 102 and the deliveries 25, leaving a stock of 977. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 1,774, and the deliveries 1,077. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended June 24 were nil, and the deliveries 27, leaving a stock of 321. From January 1 to date the landings of Madagascar have been 751 and the deliveries 891.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Business quiet, values about steady: spot, fine, 19s. 3d.; medium, 19s. per cwt.; shipment, halves, July-August, 17s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Bergen reports shipment market remains rather quiet: finest Lofoten steam refined non-freezing medicinal oil, about 76s. to 77s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. Small lots, on spot, about 124s. per barrel, ex store, duty paid. British finest medicinal oil, 115s. per 25-gallon drum, delivered U.K., with rebates for 25 or more drums.

DEERIS ROOT.—A little more doing on spot: 5 to 6 per cent. rotenone and 17 per cent. ether extract, 9d., duty paid, and 8 per cent. rotenone, 10d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 17 per cent. ether extract, 38s., c.i.f., and 4 per cent. rotenone, 62s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. POWDER: large bulk quantities might be slightly cheaper than the average quotations: 5 per cent. rotenone, 1s. 3d., and 2.5 per cent. rotenone, 1s. per lb., ex store. Small business continues.

ERGOT.—Values have advanced: spot, Portuguese, about 4s. 7½d.; Polish, dearer at 3s. 10½d. per lb., ex store.

GINGER.—Market is about steady but remains quiet: spot, about 19s. 3d.; shipment, for arrival, 16s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, 65s. to 70s.; medium bold, in bags, 46s.; small grinding in bags about 40s. per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Market is about steady, business quiet: Kordofan, cleaned sorts, spot, 45s.; shipment 42s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

HONEY.—Business of small account. Jamaican continues firm: spot, Jamaican dark manufacturing, 32s up to 42s. 6d. per cwt. for pale set. Canadian, about 42s. to 45s. per cwt. Californian, white clover, 47s. 6d., duty paid. Small lots of all descriptions at higher prices.

HYDRASTIS.—Rather more business reported: U.S.P., spot, up to 13s.; shipment, 12s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f. No high test root available in London.

IPECACUANHA.—A quiet trade with values maintained: Matto Grosso, B.P., spot, 6s. 9d. to 7s., as to test; shipment, from 6s. 5d. to 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Carthagena, 5s. per lb., ex store. Matto Grosso, not quite up to B.P. standard, at about 6s. 4½d. per lb., ex store.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Supplies of natural root are quoted on spot at up to 15s. per cwt., and decorticated 37s. 6d., ex store.

LOBELIA HERB.—Quiet demand: spot parcels in the region of 6½d. to 6½d. per lb., ex store.

MANNA.—Dealers finding business slow; finest selected flake, in 1-lb. tins, 3s. 6d. per lb. ex store.

MENTHOL.—The Japanese product has sold in limited volume: K/S brands, spot, 12s. 3d. to 12s. 4½d.; Japanese shippers quote July-August, 10s. 4½d. to 10s. 6d., c.i.f., with bids at less refused. Re-sellers of this position at 10s. 3d., c.i.f. Chinese, spot, 11s. 4½d.; shipment, July-August, 9s. 9d., c.i.f. French, duty paid, 10s. 6d.; shipment, 9s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Spanish-Italian metal continues steady: f.o.b. Continent, 76 dollars; c.i.f. London, £16 6s.; and ex store, London, £16 10s. per bottle.

OPIMUM.—Quiet, values steady: Turkish, 13 per cent., 1s. 2d.; Bulgarian, 15 per cent., 1s. 2d. in original cases; Iranian, 12 per cent., 1s. 1d. per unit, landed and duty paid.

PEPPER.—Values are easier, market quiet: Lampong, in bond, 1½d.; shipment, August-October, 1½d.; October-December, 1½d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4d.; shipment, August-October, 3½s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 3½d.; shipment, August-October, 3½s., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 3d.; shipment, August-October, 3½d.; October-December, 3½d., c.i.f. London Terminal Market: Black, July, 1½d.; October, 2½d.; December, 2½d.; White, July, 3d.; October, 3½d.; December, 3½d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—Values steady, market quiet: spot, 7½d. per lb.; shipment, July-August, 65s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PYRETHRUM.—Japanese is quoted at about £110 per ton, c.i.f. London and Kenya at about £160 per ton, c.i.f. London, for distant positions only.

QUILLAI BARK.—Values steady with a limited business recorded: spot, whole bark, about 38s., and crushed, fully 40s. per cwt., ex store.

RED POPPY FLOWERS.—New crop now available and quoted at 2s. 5d. per lb., ex store.

RED ROSE PETALS.—New crop now available and quoted at 6s. 9d. per lb., ex store.

RHUBARB.—Spot market very firm as quoted, with stocks now very restricted: rough round fully 2s. 4d. and up to 2s. 6d. for best available. Shensi, small to medium, of poorish quality, 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d.; Shensi pickings, 4s. 3d. Canton pickings, a few cases only, 3s. 6d. per lb. No shipment offers.

RUBBER.—Market continues steady, business limited: standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 8½d.; July, 8½d.; August, 8½d.; September, 8½d.; October-December, 8½d.; January-March, 8½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spot, duty paid, Spanish, 75s.; Bulgarian, 42s. 6d.; Russian, 41s. 6d. CANARY.—Market quiet, sellers are prepared to take lower prices. The latest quotations duty paid are: Mazagan, 14s.; Morocco, 13s.; Turkish, 12s. 6d.; Plate, 11s. 6d.; Spanish, 33s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. CARAWAY.—Dutch on spot offered at 47s., duty paid; 41s. now quoted, f.o.b. Holland. CORIANDER.—Market quiet, Morocco is now offering new crop now landing at 15s. 6d. ex wharf, duty paid; new crop for June-July shipment sold at 10s. 9d. CUMIN.—Spot, Morocco new crop (now landing), 45s., ex wharf, duty paid; Malta, on spot, has been cleared; new crop Malta for July-August shipment quoted at 42s. 6d., c.i.f.; buyers are not inclined to pay this figure. FENNEL.—Spot, Indian, 2 per cent., 30s.; Iran, 23s. 6d. to 26s., in bond. FENUGREEK.—Spot, Morocco, 12s. 6d., duty paid; Indian, 12s. MUSTARD.—English, 25s. to 33s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Buyers continue to show very little interest in shipment offers: June dispatch quoted at 2s. 9d., landed, and July-August shipment is quoted at 2s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. Odd bales on spot from 3s. 6d. per lb.

SENNA.—Market has been quiet, with values for all descriptions steady: spot quoted as follows: No. 1 at 7d.; No. 2 at 4d.; No. 3 at 2½d.; No. 4 at 2½d. per lb. Tinnevely hand-picked pods: pale selected at 5½d. to 6d.; darker quality at 3½d. to 4½d. per lb.; f.a.q. pods at 2½d. to 3½d. Alexandrian hand-picked pods: Really fine bold selected continue in small supply, and the crop this season would appear to be of a lower standard than previous crops. Spot quotations for new crop: fair to good greenish No. 1 quality at 4s., 4s. 3d.; No. 2 at 3s. 3d.; No. 3 at 2s. per lb.; old crop pods offering at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb., ex wharf, London.

SHELLAC.—Values are quoted lower; market quiet: spot, standard TN orange, 34s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; July, 34s. 9d.; August, 35s.; October, 36s. 3d.; fine orange, 52s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.; pure button, 45s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. For arrival, TN, July-August, 34s. 6d., c.i.f.

TONKA BEANS.—Values are at a low level: bulk supplies of fair frosted Para beans at about 1s. 10½d. to 2s. to 2s. 1½d. per lb., ex store; shipment, 1s. 5½d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Fair inquiry continues for the white gums; all grades quoted unchanged: finest selected white ribbon, £60; No. 1, white, £55 to £57 10s.; No. 2, white, £50 to £53; No. 3, white, £35 to £42 10s.; amber leaf, £32; cleaned amber sorts, £16; brown to amber leaf, £11 10s.; red leaf, £9 to £10; hoggy, £6 to £7 per cwt., ex store.

TURMERIC.—Spot, Madras finger sold at 29s.; Rajapore quoted at 30s. for spot; July-August shipment, Madras, 27s. 6d., c.i.f., and Rajapore 28s., c.i.f.; India at present will not accept bids on these prices.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Dealers' prices are firm and dearer at 40s. per cwt., ex store.

VANILLA.—At the recent auction of Seychelles and Uganda produce held in London 38 tins were offered and all sold with the better grades obtaining much higher prices. The shorter beans and lower grades were also sold at advanced prices. The following are details of the sale:—

		Inches	Per lb.
SEYCHELLES ...	"First" fair not crystallised, fair flavour ...	7 in. & 8 in.	20s.
	Do. do. do. ...	6 in. & 6½ in.	20s.
	Do. do. do. ...	4 in. & 5½ in.	20s.
	"Splits" part dry foxy to fair brownish ...	3½ in. & 6½ in.	16s. & 17s. 6d.
UGANDA ...	"First" also rather hard "First" or good "Second" crystallising, good flavour ...	6 in. & 7 in.	20s.
	Do. do. do. ...	5 in. & 6 in.	20s.
	Do. do. do. ...	4½ in. & 5½ in.	19s. 6d.
	Do. do. do. ...	3½ in. & 5 in.	19s.
	"Splits" dry reddish ...	4 in. & 7 in.	16s. 6d.
	Part split and cuttings, loose, dry reddish ...	—	13s.

WAXES.—BEES'.—Values are keeping steady, with a moderate trade passing: Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 100s.; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f. Benguella, 90s., in bond; shipment, 86s. 6d., c.i.f. Conakry, 90s., in bond; shipment, 86s. 6d., c.i.f. Japanese, spot, 70s., duty paid; shipment, July-August, 59s. per cwt., c.i.f., for first three brands. Madagascar, F.d.e., 92s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, new crop, June-July, 80s., c.i.f. CARNAUBA.—Market is steady: fatty grey, spot, 147s. 6d.; afloat, 142s. 6d.; shipment, July-August, 142s. 6d., c.i.f. Chalky grey, spot, 140s.; shipment, July-August, 135s., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality, 190s.; shipment, July-August, 182s. 6d.; Mediana, spot, 180s.; shipment, 177s. 6d. per cwt.

Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

A MODERATE amount of consumers' business reported, with prices keeping steady. Little interest in shipment offers of Ceylon citronella. Australian eucalyptus is very firm and likely to advance to still better values. Sicilian lemon is reported a strong market by the source; there are no definite offers at the moment. Japanese peppermint has sold well.

ALMOND.—Spot demand in limited quantities: English-made cwt. lots, 2s. 3d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 9d. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, 2s. 4½d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. per lb. French bitter, 6s. to 6s. 1½d. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—Some spot business reported and the cheaper sellers seem to have been cleared; shipment market dull: spot, leads, 3s. 3½d.; tins, 3s.; drums, 2s. 11d. per lb., ex store; shipment, tins, 2s. 8½d.; drums, 2s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.

AVOCADO PEAR.—Quoted steadily: Californian oil is unchanged at 42s. 6d. to 50s. per gallon, as to quantity.

BAY.—Occasional orders for small quantities: cases, 4s. to 5s. per lb., as to quantity.

BERGAMOT.—Consortium shipment quotations are steady at about 15s. per lb., c.i.f., in coppers. Spot values are from 15s. 3d. for genuine oil. Some inquiry reported.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Not much business, and quotations are keen: Brazilian, spot, drums, from 5s. 9d.; smaller lots, up to 6s. 3d.; shipment, 5s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

CAJUPUT.—Dull and rather unsteady: B.P., 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity.

CAMPHOR.—Spot values for bulk quantities continue nominal. Small repacked lots would be worth fully 240s. per cwt. No shipment offers.

CANANGA.—Quotations for good quality oil are steady: about 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d., according to quantity and packing; shipment, about 4s. 1½d. per lb., c.i.f.

CARAWAY.—Dutch oil is about competitive with Russian: Dutch rectified, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 7½d.; crude, 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb., as to quantity; landed and duty paid. Russian oil, double distilled, is stated to be quoted from 7s. to 7s. 6d., as to quantity.

CASSIA.—Spot market neglected: spot, leads about 3s. 1d. and drums at 3s.; shipment, tins, 2s. 8d.; drums, 2s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD.—Business of small account: African, in drums, 11½d.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 4d. per lb. American, in drums, 11½d.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 4d. per lb.

CINNAMON LEAF.—Routine spot trade at steady values: Ceylon oil, repacked in limited quantities, about 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

CITRONELLA.—Interest in the shipment markets of both oils remains small: Ceylon, spot, drums, from 1s. 6½d.; smaller parcels, up to 1s. 10½d.; shipment, drums, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb., c.i.f., for bulk quantities. Java, spot, drums, about 1s. 7½d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s.; shipment, drums, about 1s. 1½d. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Some small parcel trade moving on spot; quotations for English oil vary to some extent: Madagascar, spot, drums, 2s. 7d. per lb., if available; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 3d. English distilled, 4s. 3d. up to 4s. 9d. per lb., as to quality and quantity, ex store.

EUCALYPTUS.—Shipment offers are few and restricted to September-October dispatch. Spot values are firm as quoted: Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, 1s. 7d.; drums, 1s. 6½d.; 80 to 85 per cent., tins, 1s. 9d. per lb., ex store, with higher prices for small lots; shipment, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, 1s. 6d.; drums, 1s. 5½d.; 80 to 85 per cent., tins, 1s. 7½d.; drums, 1s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

GERANIUM.—Business small, with shipment prices varying: Bourbon, spot, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.; shipment, about 9s. 6d., c.i.f. Algerian, spot, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; shipment, 10s. 4½d. to 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

GRAPE-FRUIT.—Some orders, mostly for small quantities: Californian, 10s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; Florida, 11s. to 12s. 3d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

HO (SHIU).—Spot supplies remain negligible: values nominal, with "improved" at about 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; and "extra" at 5s. 10½d. to 6s. per lb. for small parcels. No shipment offers.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Routine spot trade continues; quoted, as to quality, from about 3s. 3d. up to 4s. 3d. per lb., for limited quantities.

LAVENDER.—Market continues quiet, with quotations covering a wide range from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. for 38 to 40 per cent., according to quality. Lavandin is well maintained, with supplies of good quality short: quoted from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., ex store.

LEMON.—The position as regards the shipment market for new crop Sicilian oil is rather obscure on the subject of values. Very few offers appear to have been received during the past week, most advices being concerned with the reported shortage of supplies and firm tone of the market. One source suggests sales for January-May this year have exceeded those of the corresponding period of recent years and that remaining stocks are in the region of 75,000 kilog. Prices from 12s. upwards to 13s., c.i.f., have been indicated, but,

of course, there has been no business at anything approaching these figures. On spot it is difficult to define values. There may be sellers of limited quantities at from 11s. 9d., but, it seems, most of the spot supplies are held here on consignment, and one source who would have taken well under 10s. 6d. per lb. two or three weeks ago is now instructed to sell only at something over 13s. per lb. for a branded B.P. quality oil. Californian oil, distilled, regular quality, is quoted unchanged at 1 dollar 29 cents per lb., landed in small drums. Californian cold-pressed, in cases, 2 dollars 13 cents (about 9s. 1½d.) per lb., landed, for which there has been a steady demand, and all spot stocks have been sold. Fresh supplies being shipped.

LEMONGRASS.—Very little interest in this market to report: shipment market slack: spot, 1s. 7½d. to 2s., as to quantity; shipment, about 1s. 5½d. per lb., c.i.f., with distant positions indicated at a premium.

LIME.—Demand has slackened and values are rather easier: West Indian distilled oil, spot, from 13s. up to 14s. per lb., as to quantity.

LINSEED.—Values show a loss on the week: raw, naked spot, in small quantities, 27s. 1½d. per cwt.; July-August, in bulk, 24s. 6d. Boiled oil, spot, 30s. per cwt.

MANDARIN.—Values are steady, ranging, according to quality of the oil, from 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 14s., c.i.f.

NEROLI.—Dealers are quoting new crop oil, landed terms, at 16s. 1½d. to 17s. per oz.

NUTMEG.—Average small spot orders: Dutch and American, from 5s. 4½d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

OLIVE.—Steady on a quiet market: B.P., 1 per cent., 5s. 10½d. per gallon, in drums. Edible quality, ten 1-gallon tins, in cases, 80s.; twenty ½-gallon tins, in cases, 82s. per case; drums, 6s. per gallon, ex store.

ORANGE.—Fair sales on spot at steady figures, with good oil in drums at 2s. 9d. and up to 3s. 3d. for re-packed lots. The shipment market is firm at 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums, with offers very restricted and the source reporting stocks practically cleared: Californian, small drums, 59 cents; two or more cases, 61 cents per lb., ex store. Florida, cold-pressed, is quoted at about 70 cents per lb., in drums, c.i.f., London.

PALMAROSA.—Values tend rather dearer: spot, about 8s. 1½d. per lb. for bulk quantities; shipment is at about 7s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. Java oil is available at about 4s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

PATCHOULI.—A limited business and spot values are quite steady; supplies continue small: Singapore, spot, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; shipment, nothing definite offered. Seychelles, spot, from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. Java, about 9s. 3d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Fair demand on spot for Japanese, with prices steady at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. per lb. Japanese shippers quote July-August, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 5d., c.i.f., with re-sellers of June-July at 4s. 2½d., c.i.f. Chinese, spot, 4s. 4½d. per lb. American natural oil, in drums, is unchanged and quiet: quoted at 2 dollars 15 cents to 2 dollars 25 cents per lb., c.i.f.

PETITGRAIN.—Competition continues to be the feature of this market: spot, in cases, 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, about 3s. per lb., c.i.f., as to quantity. French, to come forward, quoted from source at 835 francs per kilog.

RAISIN SEED.—Inquiry of little account: Californian, spot, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

ROSEMARY.—Shipment offers from Spain continue, with prices asked varying considerably: Spanish quoted at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity. Tunis, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., landed, as to quantity.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, in one-case lots, steady at 20s. 6d. per lb. East Indian, produced outside the province of Mysore, 16s. 7½d. to 17s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., in bulk quantities. English-made West Indian, 7s. 3d. per lb. Australian, steady at 15s. 3d. per lb. for 7-lb. tins, one case at 14s. 9d. and five cases at 14s. 6d. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—Quotations vary as to quality: genuine natural oil of fine quality offered at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity. Other grades at cheaper prices. The source indicates firmer shipment prices are to be expected.

SPEARMINT.—Spot offers for unspecified oil at keen prices: U.S.P. oil, spot, about 9s. 1½d.; shipment, 8s. per lb., c.i.f.

SPIKE.—Genuine oil is steady, while other grades are quoted at much cheaper figures: genuine Spanish product is quoted at about 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

TI-TREE.—The limited stocks available in London are firm as quoted at 52s. 6d. up to as high as 60s. per gallon, as to quantity. One source reports good quantities are now available for prompt shipment at the source. Editorial comment on p. 13.

TURPENTINE (AMERICAN).—Slightly easier, with the market continuing quiet: London, 33s. 9d.; Hull, 35s. 3d.; Liverpool, 35s. 9d. London stocks on June 24, 16,278 barrels. Steadier at the close.

VETIVER.—Bourbon, spot, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d.; Java, about 13s. per lb., ex store.

WORMSEED.—The firmer tone recently noted is maintained: U.S.P. oil, spot, about 9s. 10½d.; shipment, 9s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f.

Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Support for Chemists' Friends Scheme

SIR,—When the Chemists' Friends scheme was put forward by the National Pharmaceutical Union as few restrictions as possible were placed on the retail chemist. There is no doubt that C.F. has come to stay but how much success can we expect if only the minimum of our resources are to be employed. Let us support to the maximum of our ability the C.F. manufacturers but at the same time hit the non-C.F. manufacturers as hard as we can. So far we have only been asked to refuse to purchase on window display terms those products which should be reserved to chemists. Most of us now realise that our windows are of far more value to us than the discount or bonus payments we previously received from the patent medicine manufacturers. These manufacturers have only lost an advertising medium which cost them very little, and know that whilst we continue to buy quantity term parcels of their products we are not going to let them remain on our shelves. The removal of Clause 7 of the Finance Bill gives us another chance to get together to safeguard our interests and surely calls for a united effort against those manufacturers. . . . The following resolution has been passed at Cheltenham and is being faithfully carried out by members: "That we the members of the North Gloucestershire Branch being convinced that the mere withholding of window shows does not carry sufficient persuasive weight with the manufacturers, hereby agree to withhold all direct orders for non-C.F. goods which are included in the list to be agreed upon, for six months or until further consideration is given to the subject in general meeting." The list agreed upon included all the principal non-C.F. products and has been circulated to all members. Are there any other branches ready to follow this lead for a stronger C.F. Policy?

Yours faithfully,

Cheltenham.

W. TALVAN REES,
Local C.F. Secretary.

Goodwill and Proprietaries

SIR,—On page 645 of the *C. & D.*, June 17, (under "Company News") and on page II in an advertisement is the following sentence: "This company, through the long period of its existence, has always had the most friendly relationships with the chemists and druggists of the country, and no effort will be lacking on our part to maintain the cordial relations which have hitherto existed." This sentence has also appeared in the Press in different papers on different days under the report of the general meeting of the company concerned—Beechams Pills, Ltd. If Mr. P. Hill took a census or a *questionnaire* among retail pharmacists in Great Britain on this question I am afraid he would find himself comparatively friendless! I have been a local secretary of a Branch of the Society, am the local P.A.T.A. secretary, am on the local N.P.U. Committee and on the P.D. Association local committee so that it is fairly obvious that I know the pulse of pharmacy. Unless this statement regarding the relationship between Beechams Pills, Ltd., and pharmacists is questioned by the Pharmaceutical Society or the National Pharmaceutical Union in the lay Press it is obvious that anyone reading it, including the non-pharmacist shareholders, will have no reason to disagree with Mr. P. Hill. This company, as far as I and all pharmacists I come in contact with, never had our goodwill; there may have been a passive relationship but since Mr. Mallinson has prodded us with his excellent C.F. Scheme the relationship between Mr. P. Hill's companies and retail pharmacists has, on the whole, been the reverse of cordial.—Yours faithfully,

Cardiff.

June 21, 1939.

F. J. A. EDWARDS.

SIR,—In connection with the statement attributed to Mr. Philip E. Hill (*C. & D.*, June 17, p. 645), I would point out that he, apparently together with several other leading manufacturers, is apt to lose sight completely of the very important fact that despite the very heavy inroads to the chemists' turnover already made by the sale of their preparations not only by "walk-round" stores, but by newsagents, and various other dealers, they must still depend upon the goodwill of the

chemists of this country for the bulk of their turnover. The old idea that the chemists will never fall into line on a question of this kind, is surely out of date today. What is definitely wanted now is unity of action. I am fully aware that many who have continued to hope for an improvement in pharmacy have viewed with dismay the general trend towards the cutting of prices even of "bread and butter" lines. I have always been at a loss to understand the policy of several prominent P.A.T.A. members, who, while they have devoted considerable energy and time to maintain proprietary prices, have outstripped even the market men in cutting loose drugs and packed goods. In my opinion this has done more than any outside competition to hasten the present slump in pharmacy. It is not impossible to get away from present conditions of unending stocks, showing such meagre margins. What is definitely necessary is a policy of minimum selling prices for loose drugs and packed goods, also some uniform charge for dispensing. Numbers 1 and 3 in Mr. T. R. Milburn's scheme (*C. & D.*, June 17, p. 653) are quite good, but scheme No. 2, to sell these goods at cost *plus* 2½ per cent. is simply playing into their hands. Far more effective and much quicker results would be obtained by a complete boycott of these lines. Further, here lies a golden opportunity for the chemist who is prepared with a series of his own preparations, not only to get these lines in, but to advertise his own business in his own area. It is an ill wind—and far from joining in the general wave of pessimism, I feel that the combined effort now so necessary will more than repay any inconvenience and loss of turnover incurred.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.17.

FRANK S. MERCER.

A Golden Opportunity

SIR,—As one who is capable, when occasions demand, of adopting the rôle of critic, I feel impelled to write congratulating the officials and councils of the Society and National Pharmaceutical Union and last, but not least, their branch secretaries and members who have in connexion with the proposed repeal of medicine stamp duties put in so much hard work with such a gratifying result. This result has clearly demonstrated that on major issues pharmacy is united, that we have at headquarters an organisation which is not lacking in ability to act effectively on our behalf, and that the sympathy of the House of Commons, is for, rather than against, the true interests of pharmacy. The Chancellor has asked for assistance in devising means for replacing the obsolete enactments with a workable measure, and now is the time for the Council to actively explore the whole question and to instigate legislation which will not only regulate the sale of proprietary but of all medicines, and enable the craft to function as it should in a well-ordered state. It must be many years since pharmacy was presented with such a golden opportunity, and if it is allowed to pass untaken it will be, for all time, an indictment against the present generation of pharmacists.

Yours faithfully,

Leeds.

H. NORMAN-GRIFFITHS.

Discounts on Photographic Materials

SIR,—As a small chemist-photographic-dealer may I express my appreciation of the good work of the Photographic Dealers' Association in getting the discount on pan. film increased by 5 per cent. over the ordinary grades. Since we are now back to the ordinary rates again, this fact may have been lost sight of. Since it was possible to have a 5 per cent. extra discount once, why has it been found necessary to stop it now? The extra time and salesmanship necessary to sell panchromatic material is surely worth this extra discount, especially as the manufacturers agree that it is economically possible. As you rightly point out, a chemist-photographic-dealer's overheads are 25 per cent., and even at 30 per cent. film sales are not too remunerative when the variety of stock to be carried is taken into account. I am of the opinion that if a quantity discount was introduced, that the saving on postages, invoicing, etc., which would result (a saving

which would cost the manufacturers nothing) could be divided between the manufacturer and the dealer to the advantage of both.—Yours faithfully,
Richmond, S.W.

GEO. A. FRITH.

Superannuation Scheme for Chemists

SIR,—At the Conference in Edinburgh last year, the question of a superannuation scheme for chemists was discussed and referred to the Pharmaceutical Council for consideration; so far as we know no progress has been made in the furtherance of any practical scheme. We think that the question is too important to be lost sight of, and, in view of this, the Manchester Branch executive recently appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Brindle, Cronin, Haworth, Miller, Steinman, and Thorpe to endeavour to formulate a scheme on the lines of the superannuation schemes already in operation in public offices. Before any scheme can be discussed it will be necessary to have some idea of the number of persons who would be willing to support a suitable scheme, and it would be of great help to us if pharmacists under forty years of age, employers or employees, interested and willing to take part as contributors, would send us a post card stating "I am interested in superannuation." The age and sex should also be added. It should clearly be understood that the post card will entail no liability, its object being to give the committee an approximate idea of the number of possible contributors so that we may be able to submit a scheme based upon a definite membership. It should also be understood that in any scheme we consider, employee pharmacists will personally be responsible for their contributions, without any contributions from employers. Pharmacists interested are invited to send a post card to H. Haworth, M.P.S., Ardwick Town Hall, Manchester 12.—Yours faithfully,

T. MILLER.

Secretary, Manchester and Salford Branch
of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Points from Letters

Candidate's Thanks

I wish to convey my sincere thanks to all those who voted for me in the Surrey Pharmaceutical Committee election.—*W. Griffiths* (28/6).

A Method of Taking Action

There have been several suggestions recently that chemists should refuse to sell or display any proprietaries of which small packs were put into the bazaar. If such action were seriously intended there is no reason why the older proposal should not be adopted of refusing to stock unstamped proprietaries that are also sold stamped elsewhere. There would be no difficulty in adhering to such a resolution, as goods could be ordered stamped with a note to the effect that if delivered unstamped they would not be accepted.—*R. C. A.* (24/6).

Not a Likely Danger

At a Leeds meeting (*C. & D.*, June 24, p. 702) at which the question of employee candidates for the Council was discussed, the fear was expressed that a co-opted employee candidate might be a "company" man and allow his personal opinions to be outweighed by the wishes of his employers. Yet it should add to the prestige of any firm to employ a councillor, and for another reason an employee councillor should not have far to look for a suitable berth, if the firm were so ill-advised as to discharge him on account of his policy.—*O. A. E.* (26/6).

A Warning

We should be obliged if you would publish the following warning to the trade. It has come to our knowledge that some person calling himself Smith has been calling upon manufacturers and wholesalers. He tells a complete fabrication regarding our firm, and by misrepresentation obtains possession of goods which he takes away with him, and which, needless to say, are never paid for. This person has never been connected with our firm in any way, and we can accept no responsibility for any goods with which he may be supplied. The matter is in the hands of the police, and any firm upon whom he calls, should detain him upon some pretext and send for the police immediately.—*Smith & Sons (Norwich), Ltd.* (23/6).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

P. B. C. S. (22/6).—HAIR DRESSINGS.—The following are taken from *Pharmaceutical Formulas*, Volume II:—

Brilliantine

Phenylethyl isobutyrate	..	..	0.5 gm.
Oil of patchouli	..	..	0.1 c.c.
Oil of rose, synthetic	..	..	2.5 c.c.
Heavy liquid paraffin	..	..	1,000.0 c.c.

Violet Oil

Benzoated oil	..	..	3x.
Violet oil (floral)	..	..	3iiss.
Oil of rose	..	..	miij.
Oil of cinnamon	..	..	miij.
Oil of clove	..	..	mvj.
Oil of bergamot	..	..	mxij.

Benzoated oil is made by digesting 1 oz. of bruised benzoin in a pint of almond or olive oil for three hours on a water bath and filtering.

Toilet paraffin.—This can be made from heavy liquid paraffin mixed with its own volume of 95 per cent. spirit, and coloured with a trace of chlorophyll or aniline dye and suitably perfumed.

W. F. (26/6).—SKELETON LEAVES.—One method consists of boiling the leaves in the following solution until only the midrib and veins remain. Chlorinated lime 5 oz., sodium carbonate 6 oz., water 2 oz. Dissolve the soda in warm water, add the chlorinated lime, stir and strain through muslin. After treatment the leaves should be washed in water and dried between blotting paper. When the leaves are very thin, it is best to macerate instead of boiling them. Boiling only takes about ten minutes, while maceration may take some days or even weeks.

E. J. (23/6).—FISHING LINE SILKWORM GUT.—We understand that the gut can be preserved by soaking in either (a) milk or (b) 10 per cent. glycerin in rain water for twelve hours, drying thoroughly and wrapping in waxed paper or best quality chamois leather. We believe that fuller's earth rubbed into the line while moist is effective for making it sink whilst fly-fishing.

H. C. L. (26/6).—SEA-SICKNESS.—The principal remedies used for allaying this condition are bromides, chlorbutol and phenobarbitone. For two days prior to embarkation, the diet should be light and extra sugar added. A dose of phenobarbitone, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, or 10 to 15 gr. of bromide can be given three times daily for two days before embarkation. The sedative should be continued after the voyage begins, and if sea-sickness threatens, two or three extra doses may be taken at intervals of one hour. The following is an alternative remedy taken from *Pharmaceutical Formulas*, Vol. II:—

Chlorbutol.	..	..	gr. v.
Caffin, cit.	..	..	gr. j.
Pulv. cinnam.	..	..	gr. ij.

Make into a cachet or tablet.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," June 29, 1889

Exports of Drugs and Chemicals

Passing under review the principal foreign countries with whom we trade in drugs, chemicals, etc., we find that of drugs and medicinal preparations properly so-called, and of British origin, we ship rather over £3 worth to British colonies against £2 to foreign countries. Our best customers last year were the Australasian colonies, whose little bill came to £267,648; next Spanish America, with over £180,000; then British India (including Ceylon and the Straits Settlements), with £136,745; and Continental Europe, with £115,000. Of soaps we sent out in 1888, £482,399, of which Australasia received £58,000, British India £70,000, and the Continent about £50,000 worth. Of perfumery our exports amounted to £102,652, of which £20,000 worth went to Australia, £15,000 worth to India, and about £25,000 worth to the Continent.

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● THIS INFORMATION IS ENTIRELY INCORRECT & WITHOUT FOUNDATION

no Fires or Floods having occurred on the areas producing *Melaleuca Alternifolia* this year, and the yield and production has been ABOVE NORMAL.

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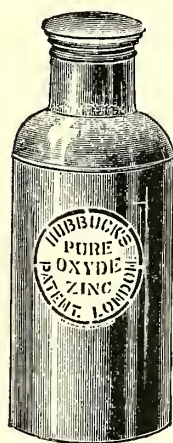
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For fuller particulars consult page 66

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST DIARY AND YEAR-BOOK, 1936

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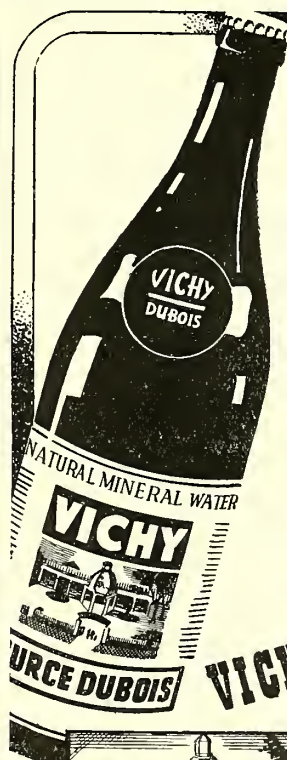
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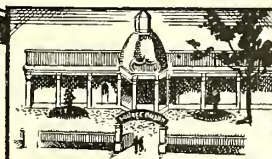
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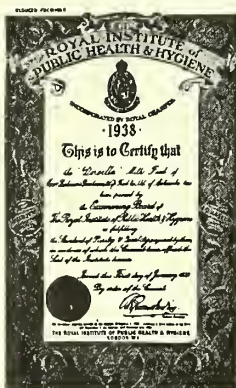
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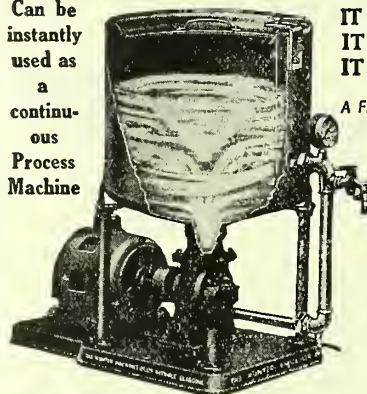
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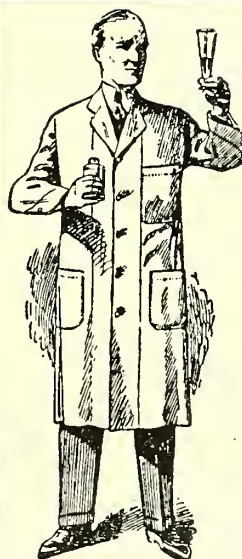
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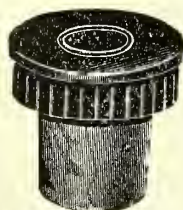
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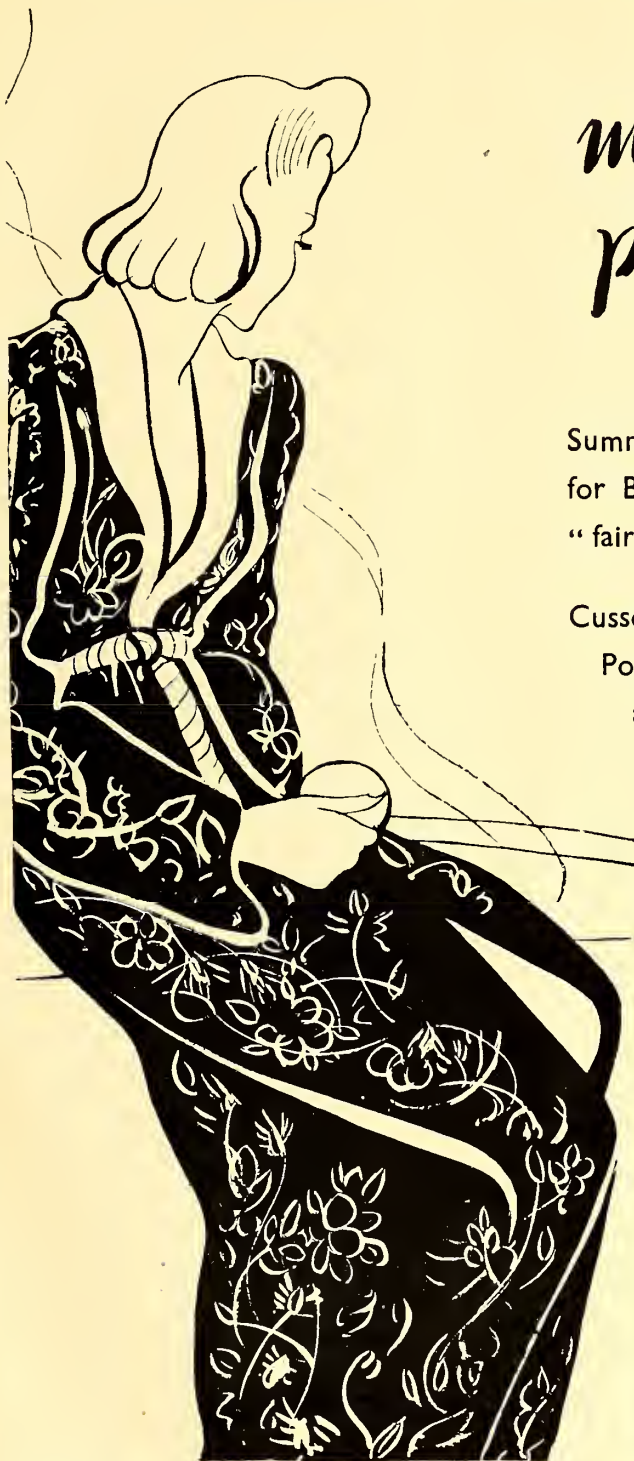
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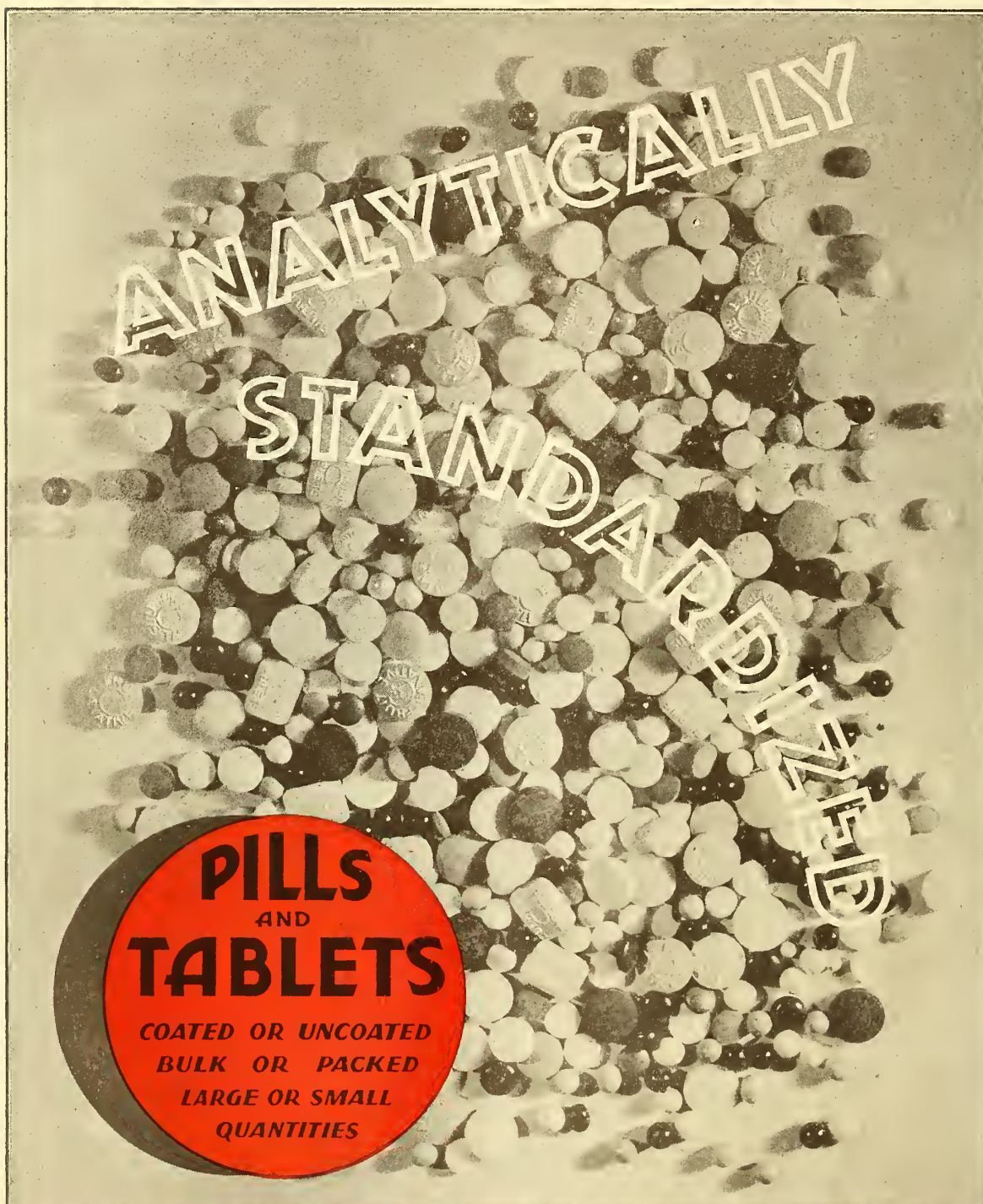


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